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The Bombay Gazette.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd Jan.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	" DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

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Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port Said.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Mar, 1897.

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Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, at BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	1,706	350	7th March.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. CHINDWARA 2,011 tons, on or about 21st Jan.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 16th Jan.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 18th Jan., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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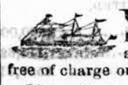

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SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	19th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchalleau	16th April "

Friday noon.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1897, at 9 A.M.

TOM LeMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 16th January, 1897.

FOR SALE
THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE pack of 23½ couple, consists of 18½ couple dog and 5 couple bitch hounds, imported last October.

All in hard hunting condition, and available for delivery on the 15th March, 1897.

For price and other particulars apply to the Master,

Mr. H. M. STEUART,
The Kennels, Bandra, Bombay.

NOTICE.

RESIDENTS of Malabar Hill, Chowpatty and the Queen's Road are informed that fireworks are permitted to be let off along the Foreshore between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Marine Lines Railway Station between the hours of 9 p. m., and 12 midnight on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, on the occasion of the SHABI BARAT HOLIDAYS.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 16th January, 1897.

NOTICE.

AS the MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS called "SHABI BARAT" are now approaching the Public are informed that any person letting off or throwing fireworks on or near any Public street, road or thoroughfare, except along the fore shore between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Marine Lines Railway Station, between the hours of 9 p. m. and 12 midnight on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, will be arrested and dealt with according to law.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 16th January, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
OUTFITTERS.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 26th January, 1897, at 4 p.m., to consider the question of the payment of daily wages to mill-hands, and to discuss any other matters that may be brought forward at the meeting.

Millowners, who are not Members of the Association, are invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 18th January, 1897.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £3-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget nett, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, etc. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 iron-framed cottage piano, full trichord scale, little used.
1 ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co.
An invoice of English-made steel trunks of sizes.
Teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, book and hat stands, glass cupboard, whatnot, dressing and washhand tables, round and pier tables, etc.
1 corn-grinding machine.
3 bales 48,000 corks.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong serviceable shigram.
1 double-seated brougham,
A number of English fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Mango Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebonized grand cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., brass bedstead, Wheeler and Wilson's foot-sewing machine, Persian carpets, lamps, one brougham by Simpson of Madras, in good condition, one black Australian gelding, height 15-3, a first class carriage horse, one hammerless D. B. B. L. gun, 12 bore, by J. and N. Tolley, with about 200 cartridges, one sporting snider rifle, 577, by J. Hollis and Sons, London, with about 50 cartridges, one ladies' safety bicycle, Premier Model G. with lamp, bell and accessories, has been ridden once only, &c., the property of J. R. BAPTY, Esq.

The property of Mr. G. AINSWORTH—

1 powerful bay waler gelding, going in harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of a Gentleman—

1 English-made victoria by Kinross, with a strong bay Arab horse and harness.

1 D.-B.-B-L. C-F. gun, by Parkinson, of Dublin, accurate and hard belting.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, at No. 39, Parel Bank Road, behind Bai Sakarbai Hospital, teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, hanging and table lamps, oil-paintings, a select lot of standard novels, by Scott, Thackeray, Lytton, Mark Twain, and others, a set of Chambers's Encyclopædia of universal information in 10 vols., Poetical and Dramatic works, a Winchester repeating rifle, a small bore rifle with adjusting eyesight, six chamber revolver, Persian sword, some foreign silver coins, a young and very large-sized bull, purchased by the late Lord Colin Campbell for the London India Exhibition, several Jaffrabad, Nagpore, and other milch cows, with calves, a milch buffalo with calf, thoroughbred bull-stuts, a bull mastiff dog, English geese, poultry, &c., the property of Mrs. NEWTON, leaving Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A VALUABLE SALT-PAN AT SION.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, the Agar or Salt-pan, called the Narayan Agar, &c., comprised in and mortgaged to the said Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee, by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of June, 1892, and described as under:—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land, situate at Sion in the Mazagaon District, in the Island of Bombay, known as the Narayan Agar, and bounded on the east partly by the Mahwal creek, and partly by the salt-works belonging to the Mahwal District, on the west by the salt-works called Salamaty and Bharpur, on the north partly by a strip of marshy land called Shilchali and partly by the land covered by water forming part of the salt-works called Salamaty, and on the south by marshy land called Khartan, belonging to Government, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No.— and situate within the registration sub-district of Bombay, at Matunga, and which said land admeasures about 348,000 square yards, which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, and are now in the possession of the said Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee as the mortgagee in possession. And all erections, buildings, embankments, bridges, works, salt-pans, and fixtures, &c., standing thereon, which have been now erected, made or attached thereto, or are in course of erection on the said land or premises, together with all rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging thereto, and also the full benefit of the covenant and of all other covenants, provisos, conditions, stipulations, and declarations which may be contained in the lease of the said land and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE ICE FACTORY NEAR BABOOLA TANK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following properties in one lot, on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., by order of the transferree of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Merwanjee Cowasjee Motisha, the purchaser of the said premises, at an auction held on the 13th day of August, 1896, and who has made default in payment of the purchase-money in pursuance of and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the conditions of sale, dated the 13th day of August 1896:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, with the compound thereto belonging, situate on the south side of the Baboola Tank Road in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,490 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 151, and bounded on the east by the said Baboola Tank, on the west by Coach Factory of J. A. B. DeSouza & Sons, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Bapoo Sahib and Bapoo Mooya Jeetaker, subject to the rents and conditions contained in an indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of November, 1892, and made between Esmail Beg Mahomed of the one part and Ardeshir Behonjee of the other part.

SECONDLY.—Three Ammonia Ice Machines, complete with all their appliances, engines, boilers, donkey pumps, iceboxes, cranes, mechanical tools, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's solicitors, Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, at their office, No. 11, Sirdar's Building, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned, at their office in Medows and Forbes Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 18th January, 1897.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION)
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S JANUARY STORE LIST

FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR R. MANSER, I. M. S.

ALL persons having any CLAIM on the Estate of the abovementioned officer will forward the same to the undersigned on or before 15th February, 1897, after which date no claims will be considered.

S. G. BIRD, MAJOR, 2ND R. D. F.,
President, Court of Adjustment, Colaba, Bombay.

THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR R. MANSER, I. M. S.

ALL persons INDEBTED to the above officer for professional attendance or other cause are directed to pay the amount to the Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (Bombay Branch), with the least possible delay, communicating the same to me.

S. G. BIRD, MAJOR, 2ND R. D. F.
President, Court of Adjustment, Colaba, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 31st December, 1896, including the DIVIDEND out of SURPLUS PROFITS for half-year ended 30th June, 1896, have THIS DAY been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January, 1897.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE.

IN view of the demand for TENTS the Company are prepared to SUPPLY TENTS at the Shortest Notice.

The public will find it cheaper to buy their own Tents than to live in hired ones, especially when the uses to which the latter have been put are not known.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

GREAT AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will be friend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Colaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on 20th January, 1897.

GUARANTEE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

THE BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR BRANCH RAILWAY Co., LD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882.)

CAPITAL .....Rs. 36,00,000,
Divided into 36,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

OF WHICH

30,000 SHARES are now OFFERED for Public Subscription.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:—

On APPLICATION..... Rs. 10 per share.
On ALLOTMENT ..... „ 10 „

Further calls not to exceed Rs. 20 per Share each, and such calls to be made at intervals of not less than two months.

Payment in full may be made at any time after allotment.

Subject to the provisions of the law in force in British India, the Company is authorised to pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during the construction of the line.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the actual Expenditure charged in the Capital Account is guaranteed to the Company by the Secretary of State for India in Council out of the Revenues of India during the continuance of the Contract. Surplus net earnings, over 3 per cent., will be divisible in equal Shares between the Secretary of State and the Company.

MANAGING AGENTS:
Messrs. MACNEILL & Co., Calcutta.

BANKERS:
Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Hare Street, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, has been formed to acquire from the concessionaires a concession granted by the Secretary of State for India in Council for a Branch Railway from the Station of Sultanpur on the Eastern Bengal State Railway through Bogra to Kaliganj (a distance of nearly 60 miles), or any suitable ferry station thereabouts on the Brahmaputra River.

The line, which is to be of metre gauge, will be constructed by the Secretary of State, who will provide the requisite land free of cost.

The Secretary of State will, through State or other Agency, work and maintain the Railway, and will provide and maintain all necessary rolling stock in consideration of 45 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The estimates prepared for the Director-General of Railways show that the line should be constructed for a sum which, including Interest on Capital during construction, etc., will amount to about 30 lakhs of rupees.

The Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in his Official Report on the proposed line, gives it as his opinion that the financial prospects of the line are good. He estimates the gross annual earnings of the line at Rs. 2,96,530 on the basis of a traffic of Rs. 125 per mile per week on the Sultanpur-Hogra Section of 24·5 miles and Rs. 75 per mile per week on the length from Hogra to Kaliganj (35·2 miles).

The above estimate of gross earnings of Rs. 2,96,530, which, it is believed, will prove to be a moderate one, would give the Company as its annual net earnings, after allowing Rs. 5,000 for Calcutta office expenses, the sum of Rs. 1,58,091, equal to a return of about 5¼ per cent. on an estimated cost of 30 lacks. On this basis the return to the Shareholders, after deducting the Secretary of State's moiety of surplus net earnings over 3 per cent., would amount to about 4 1-8 per cent.

The Secretary of State may, by giving to the Company not less than twelve months' notice determine the Contract on the 31st December, 1919, or on the 31st December in the last year of any subsequent period of ten years, or on the 31st December, 1948.

If the Contract shall be determined on the 31st December, 1919, or at the expiration of any subsequent period of 10 years, the purchase price shall be equal to twenty-five times the amount of the average yearly net earnings during the five years immediately preceding, but so that the total amount shall not exceed by more than 20 per cent. the total Capital Expenditure, or be less than such total Capital Expenditure. If the Contract is determined on 31st December 1948 (50 years), the purchase price to be the total amount of the Capital Expenditure.

The Secretary of State accepts no responsibility for the estimates of the cost of the Railway or its probable profits after completion.

Copies of the Provisional Contract with Government and the agreement for sale to the Company and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the Office of the Solicitors for the Company.

Full Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Managing Agents, the Bankers or Solicitors of the Company.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Waler Charger extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Pleasant Garden and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Residents.

THE QUESTION OF A FILTER.

IT having come under our notice that certain people have designated the MALLIE AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTER

An imitation of the Chamberland and not entitled to the use of the name "PASTEUR," we hereby state that such statement is absolutely untrue.

THE MALLIE FILTER has been associated with the name of Pasteur since 1884 and its right to be so formally acknowledged by M. CHAMBERLAND.

THE MALLIE FILTER is made of a totally different material to its rival and whereas the latter gained the famed MONTYON Prix of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in 1885, the distinguished French Scientists awarded it to the Mallie in 1893.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and read result of tests by eminent Bacteriologists.

BERTIE, SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET., BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

LOCAL AGENTS. } BEYNON & CO., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,00
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,030	=	„ 8,260,060

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipattal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. GORDUNDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 9 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 9
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h 45m. High water, 10-52m. Low water, 5-28m., 4-52s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Echrenfels left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Shannon left the dock on Saturday.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—There is no literary meeting this evening.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair takes place, to-day, at New Purbadavie Road, and will continue till to-morrow evening.

COOLIES FOR MOMBASSA.—The steam-ship Dwarka arrived in Bombay from Karachi on Saturday morning, bringing on board 257 passengers and 500 labourers for Mombassa.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Darasalam, Mozambique, Beira, Chinde, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony Port ElizabethOrange Free State, and Transvaal, per extra s. s. Nowshera, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-day (Monday).—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 21st instant.

THE COMING TOWN HALL CONCERT.—The arrangements in connection with Signor Scrinzi's grand concert, next Wednesday, have now been completed. This is the first time a concert is to be given in Bombay on lines identical with those of the Royal Albert Hall and St. James Hall concerts in London. The book of the words, a novelty to Bombay public, is a little typographic feat which reflects credit on the printers. The pianno solos belong to that class of tran-cendental "virtuousismo" which has perhaps never been heard before in the Town Hall. Cavallaria Rusticana, in the original dialect, the two items to be contributed by that fine soprano, Mrs. Farlow, one of them being a composition by Signor Scrinzi, and the cornet solo to be played by Mr. Rhenius, who is a favourite with the public, should also prove no mean attractions. The concert should result in a good addition to the nursing funds of St. George's Hospital, the charity being most deserving, specially under the present circumstances of the health of this city.

THE ALLEGED WARRANT AGAINST A SHIP'S DOCTOR.—Mr. E. Murphy, late medical officer of the steamer Nowshera, writes to us as follows:—On my arrival in Bombay on the 14th instant, I was shown a para. in your paper of the 11th instant, to the effect that a warrant of arrest was got against me on account of Cheap Jack making a statement that I did not pay for certain goods bought off him. I immediately communicated with the police, and on the 15th instant lodged a suit against Cheap Jack for making a false criminal charge. The servant was paid the money, Rs. 65, in the presence of another doctor and a steward and gave me a receipt for this amount. On an inspector going to the shop, the number of the notes I paid corresponded with the numbers I fortunately kept in my note book.

A BANDORA ASSAULT CASE.—The case of alleged assault, which had been pending in the Bandora Magistrate's Court for some time and created great local interest from the position of the parties concerned, was disposed of on Friday by the acquittal of the accused. Mr. Ferreira appeared for the complainant, Chintu Bhai, and Mr. Ghamat defended Mr. Vinayak Anandrao. The evidence elicited by the counsel for the accused showed that Chintu was a poor kinsman and dependent of Mr. Raghunath Makund, engineer, and that the latter was a defendant in a High Court suit filed by his youngest brother, Harischandra, and was therefore inimical towards the accused, who was a friend and adviser of the plaintiff in that suit. The accused said that complainant was a mere tool in the hands of his supporter and was set up to annoy and dissuade him from interfering in the civil suit against Mr. Raghunath. Under the cross-examination of Mr. Ghamat, the chief witnesses of the accused completely broke down, and the court considering their evidence unreliable, discharged the accused.

DEATH OF MR. KRISHNARAO V. DESAI, B.A.—The many friends of Mr. Krishnarao Vyankatrao Desai, B.A., will be sorry to learn of his untimely death, at his place of residence in Old Hanuman Lane. He felt feverish on Saturday last, showed signs of bubonic fever on Monday, and at the premature age of 26 years succumbed to the prevailing malady on Tuesday. He was educated at the St. Xavier's College. He passed the B.A. examination in 1894 with the highest number of marks in English and won the Ellis scholarship. He was appointed a Latin teacher in the Proprietary High School, and also worked as a tutor to Dr. Parekh's sons. He passed first the LL.B. examination in 1895. Very lately he was employed as an assistant teacher in the Elphinstone High School. He was student throughout his life. He had delivered very learned lectures in the Parbhu Sabha. His last lecture on "Liberty a fragment" was highly appreciated by the audience. He was an unassuming and quiet gentleman. He leaves behind him old parents and a widow of thirteen years.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN CHILD.—An inquiry was held on Saturday last, at the St. George's Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of a European child, named Augustin Lionel Pitman, aged two years and seven months, son of Sergeant-Major F. G. W. Pitman, of the Bombay District Staff, residing at No. 3, Apollo Bunder. About half-past 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 10th instant, the deceased, while playing with a paper wind mill, the handle of which he had held in his mouth, was going out of the sitting room, when by accidentally tripped over the sill of the door and fell forward on his face. The handle of the paper wind mill, which was still in his mouth, struck him on the throat, causing an internal wound. Deceased immediately sat up and pulled the stick out of his mouth and blood commenced issuing freely from the mouth. An ayah, who was at the time in the room, picked the deceased up and handed him to his mother, who was then in the sitting room. Dr. Dallas was immediately summoned and treated the child. The next day the father sent for Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Barker, who came in and treated Augustin for two days, and then under his advice deceased was taken to the St. George's Hospital, where he died at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, was of opinion that the death was due to hœmorrhage consequent on an injury to the throat, caused by a fall on to the end of a stick which was in the deceased's mouth at the time. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YACHTS' CHALLENGE CUP, 1ST RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday:—

	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H.	M.	S.
Kismet	Mr W P Symonds	5	45	26
Turquoise	Mr E C Luard	5	45	38
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	46	46
Nanta	Mr C T R Scovell	5	52	22
Red Rose	Capt J Hext, R N	5	55	57
Eileen	Lt R St J Gillespie, RE..	Gave up		

Course No. 4 twice round.

SHIPS' BOATS RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday:—

	H'cap	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H.	M.	S.
Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5	13	37
Thames' Cutter	5-45	Mr W Burleigh	5	27	24
Plassey's Cutter	5-15	Comdr A B Prance, RN.	5	27	39
Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Lt L H Richardson, RN.	5	30	4
Afghan's Gig	8 45	Comdr R Barton	5	32	17
Canning's Whaler	10-30	Lieut N F J Wilson	5	36	26
Canning's Life Boat	14 0	Lieut D F Vines	Did not finish.		

Course No. 3. 1st prize won by Dockyard Cutter; 2nd prize won by Thames' Cutter.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 12th January, 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 9th Jan. 1897	12,120,900
Balance to be remitted from 10th Jan. to 31st March 1897	4,379,100

ONE of the most extraordinary reforms in the construction of the bicycle which we ever remember to have come across is suggested by a correspondent of the "Standard." He thinks that the machine should be steered by a wheel placed "just under or above the saddle." We are unable to follow his contention that "from a health point of view the gain would be enormous," unless, indeed, it is considered healthy to be violently precipitated through the air every few yards. His notion that a "moderately good rider would have no difficulty in riding such a machine" is, we fear, quite Utopian.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTINE RANADE.

ALLEGED DELUSION IN SLAYING A DEVIL, NOT A WOMAN.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMASWAMI BIN MUTUSWAMI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. C. Lord, Joint Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 17th December last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, aged 26 years, a private of the 26th Madras Infantry stationed at Belgaum, was charged with the murder of one Eri kom Raghoo by stabbing her and cutting her throat with a bayonet at Belgaum on the 9th December last. In a confession he made before the Sessions Court, accused said: "After I got my pay from the officer, I returned to my room, and I saw a blaze as of fire. I could not see anything. My hands and feet began to shake much. I could not see anything and I took my bayonet. I could not make out whether or no it was a devil. There was a gurgling noise. I could not see anything in the house. I opened the door and came out, and I could not find any one outside. I beckoned to a naik and a sepoy whom I do not know. I told them I had killed something, and did not know if it was a devil or not. The naik took me to the quarter-guard. The police sepoys then came and handcuffed me. That is all." In a further statement the accused said: "Before I went to the officer I had connection with the woman. The door was then ajar. On entering the house I could not make out if it was a human being or a devil. After I killed her I saw that it was a human being. That is all I wish to say."

The Joint Sessions Judge, in charging the jury, said the question was whether or no the accused intended to kill the woman. On this point the jury could form an opinion from the fact that, besides cutting her throat, he stabbed her seven times with a bayonet. He was the only person in the room, and was the only person who could have caused her death. He admitted too that he killed her, and said that he thought it was a devil, and that it was only after he had slain her that he discovered that it was a human being. The attack was a savage one, and accused said that, when he went outside the hut, he saw no one there, and then went back and slew the devil. Was that consistent with his story of thinking it was a devil? Now, as to the motivelessness of the crime, there were only two persons who knew the motive of the crime, and they were the deceased and the accused. Was his absence of motive such a great proof of his story of temporary insanity? That was in fact the defence he set up in the Sessions Court. There had been no question raised as to his present insanity even by his pleader, and the court had seen no reason to try that issue, as there had been no ground for suspecting it. What the jury had to determine was whether, at the time of the offence, the accused was insane temporarily? The jury were told to bear in mind that insanity might be counterfeited by criminals after their crime to prove their insanity at the time of commission. In consequence such actions must be carefully scrutinised. The mere ferocity of the crime was not to be regarded as any but the weakest of indications of the insanity of the criminal, as a murderer might by adding grossomeness to his crime escape the consequences. The jury would notice the length of time that elapsed between his being called out of his hut and his coming to the door, and the fact of his returning into the hut and not coming out again until he had changed his bloody clothes. They would notice the signs of the struggle, the broken chatty and the button on the floor, and see what they thought of this with respect to his story of the devil. They would notice that he talked now of the light when he went into the house first, and what he said of the gurgling noise. The doctor said that the throat of the woman was clean cut across, evidently by a sharp knife; and no knife had been found in the hut. Besides he said he had connection with the woman before he went to the office for his back pay, and that he killed her mistaking her for a devil on his return. Since the defence of insanity of this sort was so easy to set up, and any one who killed a man might aver that he thought he was a devil, and might thereby escape punishment, the law provided that a jury ought to be told in all cases that every man was presumed to be sane and to possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his crimes until the contrary be proved to the satisfaction; and that to establish a defence on the ground of insanity, it must be clearly proved that, at the time of the committing of the act, the party accused was labouring under such a defect of reason, from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or if he did know it, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong. This was not a case where the prosecution had to prove that the criminal was sane, but it was for the defence to prove him to be insane.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder, and the prisoner was sentenced to death. The Joint Sessions Judge remarked that, in spite of the comparative youth of the prisoner, it appeared to the court imperative to pass the capital sentence, as this was the second murder in the regiment within six months, and as the regiment had just come from the Andamans, transportation thither had not the same deterrent effect upon them as upon those who only knew the islands by reputation.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence of death.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF ESTOPPEL BY CONDUCT.

RAMSANGBAWA KHUMANSANGJI VS. KHUSHALSANGJI MOHANSANGJI AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, acting Assistant Judge of Broach, full power, in suit No. 3 of 1888. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. V. J. Kirtikar, appeared for the appellants and original defendants; and Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. K. Parekh, appeared for the respondent and original plaintiff Ramsangbawa, a minor.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his judgment, said:—The point involved in this appeal is one of some importance, and we took time to consider our judgment. The learned Advocate-General, who appeared as counsel for the appellants urged that whatever might be the effect by way of estoppel of his client's father Mohansang's declarations and acts as against Mohansang personally, they could not operate by way of estoppel against the appellant so as to deprive him of his birth right to share in the Hak in dispute, seeing that the appellant was born prior to the alleged adoption of Mohansang, and the appellant had not joined with his father in ratifying the arrangements entered into in 1836 between Chandrasang and Mohansang. This was the principal, if not the only, point which was argued before us by the appellant's counsel. It appears, however, to be based on a misapprehension of the grounds on which the learned Assistant Judge has disposed of this case. The question of estoppel by reason of Mohansang's conduct was indeed raised, but the Assistant Judge did not definitely decide that point, and he even admitted that the defendant's contention had a great deal of force in it. He based his decision chiefly on the ground that the family arrangement of 1836 was in the nature of a contract, and that Mohansang had power to enter into it so as to bind his son, the appellant, who was then a minor of two years, and that the family arrangement was made for good and valid consideration, and the appellant Khushal had given effect to and ratified this arrangement. It is in this last respect that the question of estoppel by conduct arises in this case. Estoppel generally operates as a personal disability, preventing a particular individual from denying or asserting certain facts, and estoppel by conduct precludes a person, who has acted in one way so as to induce another person to believe a certain thing to be true, and to act on that belief from afterwards setting up a contrary state of facts. Section 115 of the Evidence Act precludes not only the person making the declaration or doing the act, but also his representatives from blowing hot and cold with reference to the same transaction. Their Lordships of the Privy Council in Sarat Chunder Dey vs. Gopal Chunder Laha (L. R., 19 I. A., p. 203) have held that the law on the point as laid down in Section 115 of the Evidence Act was entirely in accordance with the law of England. That law has admirably been stated by the Courts-of-Equity was thus laid down in Cavin-cross vs. Lorimer (7 Jurist; N. S., p. 149,):—"If a party has an interest to prevent an act being done, and acquiesces in it, so as to induce a reasonable belief that he consents to it, and she position of others is altered by their giving credit to his sincerity, he has no more right to challenge the act to their prejudice than he would have had if it had been done by his previous license." Again:—"If a man by his words or conduct intimates that he consents to an act which has been done, and that he will offer no opposition to it, although it could not lawfully have been done without his consent, and he thereby induces others to do that from which they otherwise might have abstained, he cannot question the legality of the act he had so sactioned to the prejudice of those who have so given faith to his words, or to the fair inference to be drawn from his conduct."—Story's Equity Jurisprudence, Vol. II, p. 755. We have next to see how far the appellant's conduct brings him within the sphere of the principles thus laid down by the highest authority. The facts of this case so far as they are pertinent to this point in dispute may be thus briefly stated:—Chandrasang was admitted the owner of the Toda Giras Hak in dispute. He had three sons, Mohan, Khuman, and Dipsang. Mohan was appellant's father, and Khuman was the father of the respondent. Chandrasang had a cousin separated in interest, named Jeysang, who had no male issue when he died in 1835. Soon after his death, it was arranged between Jeysang's near relation Sardarba and Chandrasang on one side, and Mohansang on the other, that the latter should continue the name of Jeysang and take his estate, and that Sardarba and Jeysang's daughters and Chandrasang and his other sons should make no claim to Jeysang's estate. Mohan accordingly put himself forward as Jeysang's adopted son, obtained a certificate of heirship, and was put in possession of Jeysang's lands, but not of his Toda Giras Hak, which was resumed by Government for failure of lineal heirs. Mohansang thereupon sued Government in right of his being Jeysang's adpted son, but the claim was rejected. From 1836 down to the time of his death in 1884, Mohan laid no claim to Chandrasang's property and remained in possession of Jeysang's estate excepting his Toda Giras Hak. In the meanwhile, Chandrasang's second son Khuman succeeded to his father's estate on Chandrasang's death in 1872, and obtained a certificate of heirship, and the Toda Giras Hak of Chandrasang was entered in his name in 1874, and on the death of Khuman, it was entered in the name of his son responded Ramsang in 1884. The appellant's and respondent's fathers thus remain in possession of the estates of Jeysang and Chandrasang according to the arrangements made in 1836 between the members of the two families. In 1874, the present appellant, who was then minor, instituted proceedings by petitioning Government to cancel the entry of Chandrasang's Hak in the name of Kumansang, on the ground that he was born sometime before the alleged adoption of Mohansang, and his rights were not affected by that adoption. This matter remained undisposed of till Jan. 1885, when Government cancelled the entry made in respondent Ramsang's name in 1884 and registered the Hak in the appellant Khushal's name. This interference led to the institution of the present suit in 1888 on the part of Ramsang for a declaration of his sole right to the Hak, and the exclusion of the appellant from the same by reason of the alleged adoption of Mohansang by Jeysang, and the subsequent conduct of Mohansang. The appellant, among other objections, contended that his rights could not be extinguished by Mohan's alleged adoption or his subsequent conduct, as he was born before the arrangements of 1836 were carried out. This brief summary of the facts and pleadings will suffice for the purposes of the proper determination of the question of estoppel. There can be no doubt that the appellant has throughout acquiesced in and accepted the arrangement effected in 1836 by his father and grandfather. He admitted, Exhibit 115, that he was in possession of all the estate of Jeysang, the same being formerly in the possession of his father Mohansang, except the Toda Giras which had been resumed by Government. The Assistant Judge finds that this Jeysang's estate in appellant's possession yields a larger income than that of the respondent. Mohansang died in 1884, and appellant came of age in 1881. Even if Mohansang's acts and declarations do not bind the appellant, it is clear that he cannot retain the whole of Jeysang's estate for himself to the exclusion of the respondent and other sharers, and at the same time claim a share in Chandrasang's Hak. Chandrasang died in 1872, and from that time the respondent and his father were in exclusive enjoyment of Chandrasang's Hak till January 1885, i.e., for a period exceeding twelve years. The proceedings in 1874 were not of a character to affect this exclusive possession. These circumstances show that the appellant has satified his father's acts and declarations by retaining exclusive possession of Jeysang's estate, and claiming no interest in Chandrasang's estate. These acts were of a character to induce the respondent and his father to believe that he accepted the arrangements of 1836, and thereby induced them to give up their own claim to Jeysang's property. The appellant cannot, therefore, be permitted to question the binding character of that transaction, or blow hot and cold in respect of it at the same time. The principle of equitable estoppel, noticed above, has its counterpart in Common law, where also it was given effect to in Pickard vs. Sears (6 Ad. and E, p. 474.) in an action in trover. Among Indian authorities the rulings in Chunder Coomar vs. Hurbun Sahai (I. L. R, 16 Cal., p. 137.); Gossain Doss Koondoo vs. Seroo Koomaree Debia (19 W. R., p. 192); Sadashiv vs. Hari (11. B. H. C. R., p. 190; Agarchand vs. Rakhma (I. L. R., 12 Bom. p, 678); Kannammal vs. Virami (I. L. R., 15 Mad., p. 486.); Narayan vs. Kalgaunda (I L. R., 14 Bom., p. 404. L. R., 19 I. A., p. 206.); Sarat Chunder Dey vs. Gopal Chunder Laha; in which last case all the previous authorities are reviewed by their Lordships of the Privy Council, may be referred to with advantage. It is not strictly necessary in the view we have taken to inquire into the question how far Mohansang had power to bind his minor son by consenting to give up his rights in Chandrasang's property in consideration of being allowed exclusive enjoyment of Jeysang's property. The authority of the ruling—Tripoora Soondaree vs. Gopal Nath Roy (25 W. R., p. 358.), is decidedly against the contention of the appellant. It was held in that case that a person on attaining majority cannot question a partition arrangement in which the person from whom the claims had during his minority acquiesced. In Stapilton vs. Stapilton (White and Tudoors' Leading cases Vol. I I, p. 920.) The whole question of family arrangements, and the peculiar care taken by equity Courts to uphold them is considered, and it is clear from the principles laid down there that the exchange of properties by which Chandrasang secured such an advantage to his eldest son is not open to any charge of unfairness. On the ground both of estoppel and of contract we must hold that the lower Court has come to a right decision on the merits. We accordingly confirm the decree and reject the appeal with costs.

Mr. Justice Parsons, who concurred, said: The decree is confirmed with costs. I consider that the appellant is bound by his father's acts which virtually effected a partition of the two estates, and I concur generally in the judgment of my learned colleague.

THE SHOCKING MURDER AT MATOONGA.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, on Saturday last, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Mahadoo, a Hindu, aged forty years, who was, on the morning of 6th December last, found murdered in his hut in his master's wady at new Matoonga Road. Superintendent Briscoe and Inspector O'Keeffe attended the inquiry. For some time previous to the date of the murder, deceased had been suffering from a bad foot, and as he was unable to perform his duty any further, his master had appointed a substitute, who resided in a hut in the neighbouring field. The substitute's wife, who is only a girl, used to stay with the deceased to attendon him in his illness. According to the statement of the girl, the deceased took his food on the previous evening and was about to retire to bed, when a stranger came in and had some conversation with deceased. What that conversation was, the girl could not say as she paid no attention to it and went to sleep. During the night she was aroused by hearing the deceased raising an alarm, and she saw the stranger breaking open deceased's box and removing something therefrom. She remained quiet out of fear, but on the following morning, when she awoke, she saw deceased murdered and a knife plunged in his throat. Some of the ornaments which deceased had been wearing were found missing, but what articles had been stolen from the box could not be ascertained. The police made vigorous inquiries, but the culprit could not be traced. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, said that, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th ultimo, the body of the deceased Mahadoo, aged about forty years, was pointed out to him by Police Inspector O'Keeffe at the morgue, where the witness immediately made an autopsy of the body. There was an incised wound on the middle of the front of the neck, extending towards the left ear and just below the larynx, dividing the skin muscles and large blood vessels. There was another incised wound on the right side of the neck about three inches long dividing the skin muscles and large blood vessels as also the larynx. A clasp knife was in a wound about one inch and a-half below the right ear and penetrating the back of the neck, the blade coming out below the left ear to the extent of an inch and a-half. About one inch of the point of the blade was visible at the point of the exit on the left side. There was also an incised wound between the thumb and the forefingers of the left hand, the top of the left thumb being cut off and hanging by the skin. There was a superficial wound about an inch long just below the margin of the right ribs and a punctured wound about an inch long on the left side of the abdomen, about three inches from the naval, through which a portion of the omentum had escaped. The two end joints of the little finger of the right hand had been lost; this being an old injury. The third toe of the left foot from the big toe was in a diseased state and was rotting away. There was an abrasion on the top of the left shoulder and also a scalp wound about an inch long, exposing the bone on the top of the forehead. Dr. Smith removed the knife with difficulty from the back of the neck. The knife was covered with fresh blood, which the witness handed over to Inspector O'Keeffe. The stomach was empty and all the internal organs were healthy. The abdomen was full of clotted blood and serum, the origin of which Dr. Smith traced to a wound of the mesenteric artery. There was a gold ear-ring on the top of the right ear which he handed over to Inspector O'Keeffe. The knife now produced was the same knife which he had removed from the wound at the back of the neck. The knife could have inflicted all the wounds that Dr. Smith had described. From the *post mortem* appearances, Dr. Smith was of opinion that the death was due to the hœmorrhage consequent on the wounds above described.

The evidence of the girl, Parbutee, who was residing with the deceased, was then recorded. Her testimony was similar to the facts already published.

The coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against person or persons at present unknown.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fagrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PROFESSOR SATHE'S TRIAL AT PEN.

PEN was the scene of intense excitement on last Sunday and Monday. On the latter day was to commence the trial of Prof. Atchut Sitaram Sathe, M.A., the secretary of the Famine Committee of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, who was deputed by that body to explain the provisions of the Famine Relief Code to the ryots by a series of lectures in the different parts of the districts. The charge was that Prof. Sathe instigated the people to illegally draw toddy or to fell trees, &c., in Government forests, at a public meeting held at Borli, near Panwell, on the 18th December last. This meeting seems to have commenced its proceedings a little after noon on that day, and was attended by about three or four thousand people. They were first addressed by one Apte. Prof. Sathe went there some time after Apte's address was over, i. e., at about 4-30 p.m. Apte is not connected with the Sabha. Apte and Professor Sathe were both arrested under warrants issued by the magistrate of Alibag, and Professor Sathe was released on bail. The case came on for hearing on the 1st instant, when Mr. Brook, the magistrate and 1st Assistant Collector of Colaba, declared that he had no formal complaint before him and adjourned the trial till the 11th instant at Pen.

At the first hearing at Alibag several pleaders from Poona and Bombay were present to represent the accused in addition to the local pleader, Mr. Govind Bala Gurjar. At Pen Messrs. Kanitker and Vaidya from Poona, Messrs. P. P. Khare and Dattopunt Vaidya from Bombay, and Mr. Barve and other pleaders of the local Bar appeared for the accused. The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Tilak was also present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Sabha. He arrived at Pen the previous day, and a large mob meeting was held to receive him under the presidency of Mr. Balasaheb Dharker, at 5 p.m. Several thousands attended this meeting, and the number of visitors to the town immensely increased the next morning, when the streets in the town and that leading to the magistrate's camp were literally crowded with people. Mr. Brook arrived at 11 a.m. on Monday, and had his camp fixed outside the town in the mango grove on the bank of the river at a distance of about one mile from Pen. Round about his office tent there was, therefore, ample room for larger numbers of spectators who had gone there to witness the proceedings.

The trial commenced at about 3 p.m. At the outset Mr. P. P. Khare applied to the magistrate to separate Apte's from Sathe's trial as there was nothing common to the two cases except the place of the alleged offence. He said that the meeting was not convened by Mr. Sathe, but that he went there long after the first speaker had finished his address, that each one was responsible for what he said, and that as the words used by both the speakers could not be identical, it would be conducive to the ends of justice to separate the trial. The magistrate, after consulting the prosecution, granted the request. The charge sheet was then read and the prosecution commenced its proceedings. The chief constable of Panvel was then examined as the complainant in the case. He said he was not present at the meeting, but had taken proceedings on the official report received by him, and all his information was based on that report and subsequent inquiries. Antaji Moresh wari Tilak, the talati of Borli, was then called as a witness. He said he was present at the Borli meeting. He went there at about 3-30 p.m., when Apte's address was long over. He was present when Prof. Sathe arrived, and had made a report to the Mamletdar giving a summary of Prof. Sathe's speech. This report was not produced in the court. Prof. Sathe, he stated, explained the provisions of the Code regarding relief-works, and asked the people to petition Government for the suspension and remission of revenue, for free permission to draw toddy, and for opening Government jungles to free grazing. While Mr. Sathe was explaining this to the people someone from the audience questioned him as to what they should do in the matter of an application on this subject, which, he said, they had submitted to Government a fortnight ago, but to which no reply was till then received. Prof. Sathe replied that they should try again and petition Government. Those that are able to pay should pay the revenue, while others should apply for suspension or remission. No cross-examination of the witness was deemed necessary. Hiroji Khandoji was the next witness. He said he was present at the meeting. It was addressed by some *panatharpeshas* whom he could not identify. They said that the ryots should apply for suspension and remission of revenue. After this the police cancelled other witnesses, and the magistrate immediately discharged the accused, stating that there was nothing in the evidence recorded to support the charge against him. The decision was received with applause by people outside the office-tent, and the crowd dispersed. The whole case shows that the proceedings were commenced without due deliberation.

THE MILITARY PENSIONERS' FETE.

THE annual Christmas fete to the military pensioners, their wives and children, came off, on Saturday evening, at the Town Hall, and was heartily enjoyed by those for whose benefit it was held. The Durbar Room was very elegantly decorated with flags and bunting, while the organ platform was beautified with a number of flowers in pots, in the midst of which stood in all its glory a huge Christmas tree, teaming all round with dolls and fancy articles suitable for children. Sergeant-Major Sawways, on whom the management of the fete devolved, was most assiduous throughout the day in making the event successful. Shortly after 3 o'clock the pensioners with their wives and children arrived at the Town Hall, and the afternoon enjoyment was opened by the children going through a programme of races on the road at the back of the Town Hall. The Band of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry was in attendance in the compound, and played selections of music. The several events on the programme were well-contested by the youngsters, and the winners were awarded prizes in small sums of money. At the conclusion of the sports, the pensioners, their wives and children, numbering in all 272, were invited into the Durbar Room, where they were served with excellent tea and light refreshment provided by Mr. James Pearse. At 6 o'clock the children gathered round the organ platform, and the work of demolishing the Christmas tree began. The prizes were drawn by lot, and as each child drew his ticket, the article bearing the number of the ticket was shorn off the tree and given to its anxious owner. Major J. C. Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant-General and Major Cahusac, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, assisted in distributing the prizes. At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, the pensioners, numbering forty-six, sat down to a capital dinner provided for them in the Durbar Room. Brigadier-General Gatacre having been absent on a tour of inspection, Major Blomfield presided over the dinner, which was greatly enjoyed by the veterans. Dancing then commenced, and lasted till a late hour, the band playing a programme of music in the hall. The enjoyable proceedings terminated with the tune of the National Anthem.

THE sesamum crop this year will be much below the average owing to the drought. The yield is expected to be about 161,000 tons as compared with over 206,000 last year. The damage done to this oilseed crop in many districts will be severely felt by the cultivators.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Upper Burmah, gives some particulars of Katha, a place four days by river above Mandalay. This used to be a penal settlement under King Theebaw. It was famous in those days for wild animals, and even now large game are frequently killed close to the station. On the 5th instant a large tiger was shot about a mile from the station while feasting on a bullock it had killed. Across the river there is a heavy jungle where there are a large number of wild elephants. The attention of Mr. Sanderson might be drawn to this feature of Katha life. The trumpetings of the herd, especially on moon-light nights, are quite remarkable. Katha does not appear to be much of a place so far as a supply of provisions is concerned. There is one baker in the place who supplies eight oaves to the rupee, each loaf weighing about two ounces, and a butcher who kills once or twice a month, that is, if he is inclined to drop some other job and search for an animal to kill. If not, then the residents must content themselves with the inevitable but much-prized moorghi. Tinned provisions are at a premium. Not long ago considerable sensation was caused by an old tusker elephant who turned upon a female elephant and gored her to death. He was court-martialled and his crime fully proved against him. The sentence was a complicated one. First, there was a week's solitary confinement of half rations: second, his tusks were sawn off; and, third, the female elephant was told off to give him forty lashes with a chain. Under this punishment he roared and shrieked in a very terrible way. He was then hobbled by a heavy chain being passed round one of his fore feet, and he now goes about the station looking very sad and subdued. Although there is river communication to Katha, the railway to Bahmo passes close by it, and the place is well worth a visit for some of the Indian shikaris.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, for 20 Hatton Garden, London.

RUTLAM RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The function of declaring open the beautiful edifice begun some time back and just completed at the expense of the B. B. and C. I Railway Company, to afford its employees healthful recreation, was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wintaur on the 15th inst. The institute was a mass of floral decoration. Its walls were ornamented with crossed sprags of sago and sopari palms and cocoanut leaves. Wreaths of flowers were suspended from the beautiful wall lamps. Among the decorative mattas on the walls those conveying good wishes to her Most Gracious majesty the Queen-Empress and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales presented an exceptionally fascinating sight—the letters appearing as if they were made of snow.

In response to the invitations sent out by the Honorary Secretary of the Institute, Mr. Lindsley, a goodly number of guests arrived from outstations to take part in the festivities. At about 4 p.m., the Rev. Mr. Wintaur delivered an address to the members and the guests, setting forth very fluently the uses of institutes in general as a means of developing the minds and bodies of its members and of promoting good fellow feeling among them.

The ceremony was made the occasion of giving the children a christmas tree and the adults a ball. Several minor events, such as sports, distribution of prizes, etc., were also held. Dancing commenced at about nine o'clock in the evening. The band of the 1st Bombay Lancers was kindly lent for the occasion. The floor of the central hall of the institute was all that could be desired by the dancers. At midnight there was a pause in dancing, for supper, a sumptuous one, to which all did ample justice. At one o'clock dancing was resumed and kept up till five in the morning. The compound was prettily lighted with Chinese lamps, and lanterns, while the illumination of the building left nothing to be desired. Everyone seemed to enjoy the event fully—the success attending the whole proceedings being in a great measure due to the laudable efforts of Mr. Lindsley, whose untiring spirit sacrificed personal comfort in the good arrangement of the events. The services of Mrs. Lindsley, Mrs. Gardon and Mr. Gardon in the cause of general enjoyment and specially in preparing amusements for children cannot be passed over unrecognised.

Warm thanks of the members and the guests are due to Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji Thanawala, Dewan of Rutlam, through whose kindness in many ways the whole day proved so enjoyable to the guests and members.

It is to be hoped with implicit confidence that the institute will under the supervision of its energetic secretary continue long to be a source of pleasure and enjoyment to its members—both European and Native—and that its usefulness will be doubly firmly established when a billiard table is provided and a tennis court and a little garden are added to its building—the first being expected but shortly, and the last two now in the course of construction, awaiting completion very soon.

Y. M. C. A. TENNIS COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For years past the members of the Y.M.C.A. Tennis Club have been kind enough to set aside three days in the week, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on which ladies are allowed, morning and evening, to make use of the courts, but I learn that a movement is on foot to deprive lady visitors of the privilege of playing on these courts on Saturday afternoons.

I can hardly believe that this is a fact, because on these days the number of gentlemen members who turn out for a game with the ladies is very much greater than on non-visitors' days, and as this points to the pleasure afforded by the Society of the ladies I would suggest that instead of taking from, another day should be added.

A little bird tells me that at the most there are only four gentlemen who feel aggrieved at the presence of the ladies on Saturday afternoons, but the remedy is in their own hands. Let them join the Bombay Gymkhana, where no doubt they will be welcomed, and the ladies who attend the Y. M. C. A. tennis grounds will endeavour to survive their departure.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 16. BETA.

INDIAN TELEGRAM RATES.

THE press rates of telegrams from India to Hongkong are eleven annas and Shanghai one rupee per word. In section seven of the guide the following are the revised rates:—via Bombay, Aden, Bagomoyo, Cape Colony (except Port Nolloth) and Natal, other places rupees four, annas three per word; British South African Coy and British East African Coy, rupees four, annas six; port Nolloth rupees four, annas fifteen; Majunga rupees four annas nine. Rates for Portuguese State telegrams, Cape Colony (except Port Nolloth) and Natal rupees four, annas four; Mombassa and Zanzibar, rupees three, annas thirteen; Port Nolloth, rupees five; British and Portuguese State Lorenzo Marques, Mozambique rupees three, annas three; British Government only Port; Nolloth rupees three annas fifteen.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 16TH OF JANUARY, 1897.

SUM

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 : each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs. 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

An advance of ¼ per cent. was established in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 112 1/8 ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 117¼. The market rate of discount remained at 3 per cent. both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered, at £62 15-16. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 29 11-16d. per oz. ; and in New York the metal was still quoted at 64¼ cents per oz., but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 87¼ dollars. Braziers' Copper advanced 5s., say to £57 5s. per ton. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay ; £30,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Calcutta ; and 10,000 in Silver to Hongkong. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 102¼ ; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·23.

The Indian Council allotted 5 lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta yesterday, at ls. 3 5-16d., which shows an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained for Wednesday's regular allotments by this medium, but a decline of 1-16d. from the rate of Wire Transfers placed on the same day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London at 30 days' sight remained at ls. 3d. per rupee.

To-day a further advance of 1-16th per cent. has taken place in the English Funds at 112 3-16 ; and the market rate of discount has been reduced 1/8th, making it stand at 2 7/8ths per cent., all round. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities are 1-16th lower, at £62¼. Silver is unchanged in value in London and New York. Paris Exchange on London is a shade lower, at fcs. 25·22½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed has been quoted to-day in London at 41½s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, January-February shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm ; and Brown Rapeseed at 38½s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday ; Surats dull ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 3 15-16d. both for January and May-June deliveries. The day's Imports were 29,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 7,000 bales greater than in the week preceding, at 65,000 bales ; and the amount forwarded to consumers 27,000 bales more, at 89,000 bales. The Imports were 21,000 bales greater, at 170,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 76,000 bales during the week, and stood yesterday at 1,147,000 bales.

To-day, a decline of 1-16d. has taken place in the price of spot Mid American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 31-32d. per lb. ; and Arrivals are 1-32d. lower in all positions. The market closed quiet ; Surats easier ; and Arrivals quiet ; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, East Indians nil. Imports 27,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday at 7 5-16 cents per lb. ; but April Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 29,000 bales, compared with 26,000 bales last year, and 39,000 bales the year before.

To-day, a decline of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 7¼ cents ; while Futures for April are 5 points down, at 7·07 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 25,000 bales, going against 13,000 bales on the corresponding day last season, and 28,000 bales in 1895. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,660, bales, compared with 6,490,000 bales, visible at the end of the previous week.

A large business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day for account of exporters ; but the Mills are still very small buyers. The former are credited with 3,600 bales, consisting of 1,400 Bengal, at Rs. 136-50, 600 Damergaum, at Rs. 167½ ; 500 Khandwa, at Rs. 167 ; 200 each of Bhusawal, at Rs. 162 ; and Ujain Ginned, at Rs. 167 ; 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 180 ; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 161 ; and 500 Broach of the new crop, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 185 ; while the Mills have taken only 500 bales, made up of 200 each of Akola, at Rs. 162 ; and Bengal, at Rs. 136 ; and 100 Barampore, at Rs. 164 per candy, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have shown no movement in prices. In the former staple a moderate amount of business for export has been reported and little in the latter, the tone of the market having been steady and quiet, respectively.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,286 bales.
Gingellyseed	1,393 cwts.
Groundnuts	530
Rice	9,792

EXCHANGE opened weaker at ls. 3 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at ls. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A little was done in the former class of Paper, and the rate then receded 1-32d. ; while in Mercantile Bills we have heard of nothing offering, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	ls. 3½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	ls. 3¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	ls. 3 11-32d.	,,
Credits do.	ls. 37-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·92½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 99 5-8 for Money, and 99 7-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents and remained at these rates to the close ; but no business worth mentioning has been reported in either position, and in the general absence of dealers these quotations, as well as that of 97 for Threes, must be taken as almost nominal.

SHARES.—This market remains in a state of stagnancy, and the quotations in our usual list must also be taken as nominal in the absence of business to test them.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	1,12,000	4,000	2,08,000
Or per mile of Railway	199	243	9	451
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	16,09,606	21,35,848	67,715	38,13,169
Total for 19 weeks...	17,01,606	22,47,848	71,715	40,21,169
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,333	1,91,305	2,235	3,16,873
Per mile of Ry. do.	267	415	5	687
Total to corresponding date do.	17,12,122	24,77,683	54,557	42,74,362
Decrease for the week ..... Rs.				1,08,873
Ditto to date ..... ,,				2,53,193

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	67,598	1,83,909	1,311	2,31,786
Decrease for the week ..... Rs.				8,542
Increase to date ..... ,,				43,315

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE—January 1, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant C. Ainslie, R. E., of a daughter.

FAITHFULL—January 1, at Sialkot, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Faithfull, 21st P. I., of a son.

REID—January 9, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Captain C. C. Reid, 4th Sikhs, of a daughter.

SHAKESPEAR—January 10, at Sylhet, the wife of Major J. Shakespear, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE—COLGAN—January 14, at the Catholic Cathedral, Armenian Street, Madras, by His Grace the Archbishop of Madras, uncle of the bride, George Philip Clarke, I. S. C., Adjutant, Madras Volunteer Guards, to Josephine Colgan, youngest daughter of the late Mark Colgan, Esq., J. P., Castle-Rickard, Co. Meath, Ireland.

DEATHS.

D'ARCY—January 9, at Kasauli, suddenly, Edith D'Arcy.

HEYNE—January 9, at Marthoor, Siruvalur, from blood poisoning, George, the dearly loved husband of Avice Heyne, and son of the late Rev. George Yates Heyne, Missionary, S. P. G., aged 48 years, 5 months and 3 days.

PRINGLE—January 9, in the Medical College Hospital, from Ch. Bright' disease, Mr. William Thorpe Pringle, of Neamuttpore, aged 39 years, 10 months and 4 days.

REID—January 9, at Dera Ismail Khan, Hunter Macdonald, wife of Captain C. C. Reid, 4th Sikhs, aged 19.

STOKES—January 15, at Cathedral Gardens, Toynampet, May Florence, the wife of the Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes.

WEBB—January 11, at Allahabad, Graham (Tinker) the dearly loved son of Edward and Lizzie Webb, aged 6 years and 4 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

J. M. P. F.—Address your letter to the Corporation.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1897.

THE Famine Relief Meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor, in the Mansion House, on Saturday, was an imposing demonstration of British sympathy for India in an hour of great trial. The Royal Family were represented by the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge, and the Secretary of State for India and Lord Harris were also present. The Duke of Connaught, in moving a resolution, calling on the British public to contribute to the Fund, said—and all who remember his sympathetic personality while in this country will know he spoke with sincerity—that his heart bleeds for the sufferers, and that it is the duty of all to give their generous help. The resolution was seconded by Lord George Hamilton, who expressed a hope that the subscriptions will be not only generous, but continuous while the emergency lasts. It could be wished that the Secretary of State had refrained from adding that the effects of the double visitation of famine and plague will be felt for many years. Such exaggerated language is not warranted by the state of things, actual or prospective. One or two good monsoons will replace the losses occasioned by the partial failure of the rains last year. The pestilence is at present confined to Bombay and Karachi, and there is no ground as yet for anticipating such a calamity as its diffusion over India at large. Nearly all the precedents negative such an anticipation. The plague, which slew a hundred and sixty thousand of the inhabitants of Milan, did not spread throughout Italy. The Great Plague of London carried off seventy thousand people from that capital, but it did not devastate England and Scotland. The plague at Hong-Kong, two years ago, did not spread to the villages of that island, or to Singapore and the Straits Settlements. Nor did the outbreak in Astracan and the neighbouring Russian territory on the Caspian sweep through Russia. If the far milder visitation from which Bombay is now suffering should extend throughout India, it would be something outside the experience of two centuries. There is as little reason to apprehend that it will take Bombay many years to recover losses, heavy and disconcerting as they undoubtedly are, which have been occasioned by the pestilence or rather by the scare and the consequent exodus of so large a number of its inhabitants. The same trains and steamers which took the fugitives out of the city will bring them back with equal facility when the pestilence abates, and before the year is out, things will, in all probability, have resumed their usual course. Mr. Hyndman's absurd proposal that the monthly drawings of Council Bills on the Indian Exchequer should be suspended for a year, the money to be directed to the relief of the distress caused by the Famine, shows how easily people can lose their heads in presence of events that are outside their everyday experience. The estimated cost of State Relief places the sum required between four and six millions sterling—a sufficiently wide margin in all conscience. Mr. Hyndman would assign eighteen millions for a purpose which those responsible consider a third of that amount ample. Why the shareholders who have invested a hundred and forty millions of money in railways, which will now minister very effectually in the distribution of famine relief, should be left without their dividends to enable Government to squander three or four times the money needed for the purpose in hand Mr. Hyndman did not think it necessary to say. The episode did not mar the work of the Meeting. The Resolution recommending the need of India to the liberality of the British public was carried, and has already met with generous response. In our news columns we publish the first list of subscriptions raised in Bombay towards the Famine Relief Fund. This, it will be seen, has only realised Rs. 77,918, a somewhat sorry sum, when it is borne in mind that Calcutta raised a lakh of rupees at its meeting on Thursday, and the British Fund has now assumed magnificent proportions. Bombay would not be outdone in generosity either by London or Calcutta were it not for the stoppage of business and the temporary absence from the city of so many of the wealthiest citizens.

THE commerce of this city is now in a more depressed state than it has ever been since the collapse of the Share Mania, over thirty years ago. There, is however, this marked difference between the two epochs—the first was a period of destruction, failure succeeded failure in quick succession—the second period is one of suspension. The growing trade of the city has met with the sudden checks of famine and pestilence, which if they have not brought things to an absolute standstill, have reduced them to such small proportions that our business men are merely marking time. The first of these checks is general and affects other ports as well as our own ; the second is particular and local, and has frightened away from the city a very considerable part of its trading and labouring population. Together they have made the wheels of commerce drag so heavily, that very many business offices are closed, and those remaining open for the most part have only the most routine work to get through. Famine, which was first talked of in October last, soon told upon the money market, and led to the steady rise of rates to the present level—ten per cent. on demand loans. The famine has also had the effect of draining the balances of the Government of India, producing intense stringency in the money market, and creating serious difficulty in financing both the internal and foreign trade of the country. The effects of this are strongly evident in the almost complete cessation of export and import business at the principal ports, with the exception of Calcutta where the financing for a full jute crop, then indigo and tea, has necessitated monetary accommodation. For obvious reasons the pinch is more serious here than at any other port, and it is to be feared that as the time of the greatest strain upcountry approaches, trade may be still further reduced, though only for a brief period. If we have good rains next monsoon there may be substantial recovery, but the money market will continue to be affected by the severe strain on the Government balances in the interval. The requirements of Government in respect to famine relief will be extremely large ; diminishing revenue and increasing expenditure being the order of the day. The latest reports show that the numbers on relief works have nearly reached one million and a-half of people, and it is anticipated that at least 3½ millions of people will have to avail themselves of this form of assistance from Government during the current twelve months. The distress will not, as seems to be imagined in some quarters, come to an end when the monsoon is over, even though the rains be abundant, for the ryots will have to await the reaping of the crops for a return of prosperity. On the other hand, a plentiful monsoon would relieve the situation by the lowering of prices of food-stuffs and giving confidence to all classes.

In any case Government will have to supplement its ordinary resources by adding to its indebtedness. As we pointed out the other day, five and a-half crores of rupees belonging to the Famine Fund have been invested in the discharge or avoidance of debt, and this amount of insurance can now be called up in the shape of a new debt. Still more may be required, but whatever the sum to be demanded London, and not Calcutta, will necessarily be the centre of "flotation." Already tenders have been invited in London for India bills to the extent of one million sterling. It may be that the financial authorities will raise further funds in this simple manner, and only resort to a permanent loan, when it is found the bills are not being taken up. The objection to this course is that there is some risk of having to take the bills up at times when the rates for money are higher than at present, and this would entail some loss to the Imperial exchequer. On the other hand, the speculation may possibly bring in some profit, owing to lower rates prevailing later on than are now obtainable. Borrowings in London should have a favourable effect upon the sterling value of the rupee, since the money would have to be brought out here. Exchange is fairly well maintained notwithstanding the absence of demand for Councils, which are being taken so slowly that the Secretary of State is not likely to overdraw the four and a-quarter millions sterling still to be remitted in respect to the sixteen and a-half millions alloted for the year ending on March 31st next. From this fact it is clear that if we had anything like decent business exchange would go up rapidly. A noteworthy feature of the situation is, that notwithstanding the absence of demand for silver among the masses, treasure is still being received. Silver to the value of one crore and two lakhs, and gold to the value of 33 lakhs, are now on their way to this country. The presumption is that a large portion of the metal is being sent as a result of forward contracts entered into before the famine narrowed the retail demand. The remaining silver is doubtless for the coining of British dollars, and therefore does not affect the situation. The import of the metal is certain to come to a practical standstill as soon as the deliveries of forward contracts have ceased.

In addition to the paralysing effect of the famine in Bombay, as already remarked, we have the added difficulty of a pestilence which has brought many branches of business to a pass unparalleled in the memory of the great majority of our merchants and brokers. How far its effects will be permanent entirely depends upon the length of time taken in getting rid of our unwelcome visitant. If, as the history of previous epidemics of the kind gives cause to hope, the pestilence is stamped out in the next three or four months, the port will not be long in recovering its prosperity. But should it continue its ravages for a protracted period, the inevitable tendency will be the diversion of trade into other channels. Of late years Bombay has taken a good deal of the business that formerly went to Calcutta, but if present conditions continue the city on the Hooghly will have a good chance of recovering for a time some of the ground thus lost. There is reason to hope for better things. But meanwhile business men cannot fail to notice with uneasiness the growing stringency of quarantine regulations. Reuter informs us that the Powers are conferring together with a view to taking concerted action to keep the plague away from European countries. This can only mean that efforts have been set on foot to make the quarantine regulations more rigorous and general in their application. It may be hoped that the British Government will not assent to any unnecessary restrictions detrimental to the trade of her great Dependency. We learn on reliable authority that one of the first steps to be taken will be the laying down of rules intended to greatly curtail the pilgrim traffic to Mecca, which begins at this season of the year. It may be hoped that our Mahomedan fellow subjects will be content to abide by the decisions arrived at on this point, for they may rest assured that the authorities in India will bring the utmost possible influence to bear on the Sanitary Board to prevent any limitations of the rights of pilgrimage not necessitated by the actualities of the situation. The news that the French authorities have ordered the prohibition of all imports from India capable of conveying the plague, is an indication of the unyielding spirit in which that Power at least has entered upon the negotiations now said to be in progress. The order means the virtual cessation of our trade with France in most of the principal commodities we send her. Seeds (mainly earthnuts, linseed and rapeseed) take the first place, and are followed in the order named by raw cotton, coffee, indigo, jute, raw silk, and wheat. These commodities are either articles of food or else the raw material for textile and other fabrics, and any French scientist holding the theory that plague can be imported in merchandise, if called upon to advise the authorities, might put them all in the category of forbidden things. The export trade of India with the Republic ranges in value from 8½ to 11 crores of rupees per annum, and more than half of it is done through Bombay. A later telegram shows that the example of France has already been followed by Italy and Belgium.

THE *Lancet* of January 2, writing on the plague in Bombay, very truly says :—"The great difficulty in making a successful effort to stamp out epidemic diseases everywhere, but especially in the East, arises from the fact that all attempts of the kind are made too late to be effective ; the earlier cases are not segregated, and the disease spreads during a period of inaction ; and for the same reason sanitary works and measures that should have been taken in anticipation and with a view to the prevention of diseases cannot obviously be undertaken and executed with the necessary promptitude when the epidemic is already present. But there is no other way of dealing with disease causes, and the sooner the authorities at Bombay learn the lesson the better. It is the old story of increasing dirt, overcrowding, and neglected sanitation until the day of retribution comes in the shape of an epidemic, which soon obtains a firm foothold under such circumstances." We have ourselves said the same more than once in very similar words. But the truth cannot be too often dinned into the public ear that the obstruction skilfully and pertinaciously, and only too successfully, placed in the way whenever there was a question of completing the drainage works decided upon and begun in the long ago days when Sir Richard Temple was Governor, has to be credited with the heaviest share of the responsibility for our present troubles. The same almost Chinese aptitude for delay was shown when it was a question of removing the town sweepings to a safe distance from the city ; or of acting on the advice of Mr. Baldwin Latham—to make Bombay the best-drained city in the world by carrying out in their integrity the original plans, denounced as worse than worthless by critics who certainly were not experts in sanitary science. The urgent warnings from the responsible officers that the insanitary conditions arising from the water-logging of the soil in the absence of proper drainage would entail some unmeasurable calamity, were addressed to unheeding ears. Only two years since the estimates budgeted for the Health Department were recklessly cut down on the plea of economy in spite of the protests of the Executive ; the result necessarily being that "increasing dirt" of which the *Lancet* speaks as one of the elements that render epidemics certain. Surgeon-General Cleghorn, when in Bombay last week, spoke with horror of the fact that seventy-five per cent. of the population live in overcrowded chawls and houses unfit for human habitation. Most of the rooms have no light or ventilation except what comes from a gully, in some instances a foot wide ; many chawls have not even a gully, the rooms having no window, or other means of ventilation. The door, opening on to a narrow and filthy corridor, gives no light. In such rooms five, six, even a dozen people live, the cooking arrangements being in one corner, and the bathing place in another. Five hundred, and even a thousand people swarm in buildings five stories high.

It is essential that Government and the public shall see to it that whatever defects in the existing law stand in the way of supplying a complete remedy for a state of things, that better experience has demonstrated to be incompatible with the well-being and the safety of the community, shall be made good without delay. It is quite possible that the present pestilence, which, as was anticipated, becomes more severe as the cold weather advances, will abate and even gradually disappear when the hot weather sets in as usual in March. But there can be no guarantee against a recurrence until the evil con

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

A great meeting of the Cotton trade was held at Manchester, yesterday, when an Indian Famine Relief Fund was organised.

It was decided to make a special effort in view of the action [taken by Lancashire against ?] the Cotton duties.

The Bank of England has given £1,000 to the Famine Fund.

MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

JAN. 17.

The Indian Famine Relief Meeting, of which notice had already been given, was held at the Mansion House, yesterday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Harris were present.

The Duke of Connaught moved a resolution, that while the entire nation was glad to learn of the energetic measures of the Government of India, the British public recognises that it is its duty to support the same.

His Royal Highness said his heart bled for the sufferers, and he urged all to generously help.

Lord George Hamilton, in seconding the resolution, explained the whole position, and hoped the subscriptions would be generous and continuous while the emergency lasted.

India, he said, had to cope with the plague also, and the effects of the double visitation would be felt for many years.

Mr. Hyndman, the Socialist, then rose and moved the suspension for one year of the monthly drawings on the Indian Exchequer and to devote the money to Famine relief.

The Lord Mayor ruled that he was out of order and on Mr. Hyndman's persisting in his motion, he was ejected from the hall by the police. Much uproar ensued, and a few of Mr. Hyndman's followers at the back of the hall commenced hissing the Lord Mayor.

The Duke of Connaught's resolution was then put to the meeting and carried, only a few voting against it.

A resolution was then passed inviting the County and Municipal authorities and the clergy to promote the Relief Fund.

THE BENIN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The statement of the *Daily News* regarding the punitive expedition to Benin is confirmed.

THE POWERS AND THE PLAGUE.

The Powers are discussing what concerted action they should take against the plague.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE.

Owing to the plague, France, Italy and Belgium have issued a decree for precautions to be observed, similar to those in the case of cholera, against the import of certain articles from India.

RUSSIAN CONSULATE AT ISPAHAN.

Russia has created a Consulate at Ispahan.

CRUISERS ORDERED TO WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

JAN. 17.

Her Majesty's Cruisers Theseus and Forte at Malta have been ordered to the west coast of Africa immediately.

MOVEMENT OF THE DERVISHES.

An important movement of the Dervishes is taking place to the southward of Kassala.

The Italians are concentrating their forces round Agordat (? Adigrat).

THE RISING IN BECHUANALAND.

Latest advices from the Cape state that the Volunteers have attacked and defeated the rebels in Bechuanaland, killing forty of them.

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI AT BERLIN.

Count Goluchowski, Austrian Foreign Minister' is at present visiting Berlin, where he has been received with marked honor. There seems to be little doubt that his visit has a special political object.

DEPARTURE OF M. DOUMER.

PARIS, JAN. 16.

M. Doumer, the newly appointed Governor, has started for Indo-China.

THE CRETAN GENDARMERY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 15.

The Porte after persistently refusing has finally accepted the scheme of the Powers for the creation of a Cretan gendarmery which shall comprise Europeans.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

[REUTER TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this evening.

ADEN, JAN. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

PENANG, JAN. 16.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Letimbro, left for Bombay, to-day.

COLOMBO, JAN. 17.

German mail steamer Bayern, from China, arrived.

French mail steamer Ville de la Ciotat, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Scrip Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	82 15-16
Bar Silver	29 11-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Stock last week's sales of Cotton	5,000	Bales.
" " Surats	1,300	"
" Imports of Cotton	170,000	"
" Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	147,000	"
" " Surats	20,000	"

THE WHITTAKER CASE.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 16.

On the court assembling, to-day, his Honour stated that he had spoken to the Resident on the subject of the initiation of the inquest proceedings, and the Resident gave consent to preliminary proceedings being made as public as possible, and that Dr. Lawrie at first mentioned the suspicious circumstances to him under which Mrs. Whittaker's death occurred. He then requested Dr. Lawrie to ascertain if the Chudderghaut cemetery was in the Residency jurisdiction, and Dr Lawrie made inquiries from Mr. Crawford, Police Superintendent, and if it were not, to ask the Nizam's Government to make over the body to British authorities. Mr. Williams, as First Assistant Resident, next applied to Dr. Lowndes, who is Private Secretary to the Minister, to obtain permission to get the body handed over, and he then saw the Kotewal on the subject. In the meantime, the exhumation of the body was ordered by the Resident, and Dr. Lawrie was told to perform a *post-mortem* examination, but Dr. Lawrie had a cut on his finger, in consequence of which he requested his Honour to get the General Officer Commanding to select two qualified medical officers from Secunderabad district to conduct the *post-mortem*. Accordingly, Surgeon-Colonel Wolseley and his junior Medical Officer, Surgeon-Captain Symons, were appointed. He thought it well to mention that the Residency was more or less charged with the Europeans in this State, and if it were desirable to hold a *post-mortem* it should be held as soon as possible. Therefore the action of the Residency was absolutely justifiable. Supposing his Honour continued to say the Residency authorities chose to give Mr. Joshi ten thousand rupees to effect enquiries, of course, they did not know that would incriminate both Mr. Joshi and the Residency, but how would it affect the regularity of inquest of the proceedings held by Mr. Joshi. Mr. Daly replied that he did not for a moment suggest the Residency paid a large sum of money to defeat the ends of justice, but there must have been some doubt in Mr. Joshi's mind in holding the proceedings, and that vitiated the regularity of the proceedings of this court. If the cemetery was in the British jurisdiction there was no necessity to apply to the Nizam's Government at all.

Frederick Leslie Crawford, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Secunderabad, was then called, and said in reply to Mr. Daly that he acted under the orders of the Resident under section 174, C.P.

Mr. C. Daly then proceeded to argue the question of propriety of inquest proceedings going in evidence. The proceedings were admittedly taken under sections 174 and 176, C. P. C., and under these sections the only person who could hold the inquest at all was the officer who had jurisdiction over the cemetery where Mrs. Whittaker's body was interred. The fact that the body had been removed from the place of interment which is outside Mr. Joshi's jurisdiction, was not sufficient to give him jurisdiction. There was no section to render the inquest. Proceedings admissible in evidence. The prosecution was not entitled to put in proceedings—at least the whole evidence taken at the inquest—except for purposes of corroboration. If his learned friend wished to put in statements bodily he could not do so under section 33. He did not object to passages from the inquest proceedings going in. Mr. Lowndes replied to the contention as to the legality of the inquest proceedings, and that as to statements made by witnesses other than accused he relied on Section 157. Statements may be proved in the same way as any other fact could be proved, and he pointed out that under section 59 the court could form an opinion as to how the statements could be proved. The proof of the statements made at the inquest—which he tendered—were not only legitimate proofs, but the best proofs. He proposed to use the evidence given by the accused at the inquest as foundation for the charge of having given false evidence at the judicial proceedings.

Having heard the evidence of Mr. Joshi, Mr. Daly stated that his learned friend had given gratuitous information as to what he intended to do.

Mr. Lowndes said as to the question of proof, he would refer the court to Notification 1639 I. of 22nd May, 1885, which empowered the Residency officer to exercise jurisdiction in certain matters of Native States, and Mr. Joshi, as District Magistrate of Residency Bazaars, had power to exercise jurisdiction and hold the inquest under section 174, C. P. C. section 176, provided that the magistrate had power, if it was reported to him that death occurred under suspicious and extraordinary circumstances. He denied that he wished to put in the inquest proceedings.

Mr. Joshi was next called, and admitted that he was addressed by Mr. Templeton's pleaders on the point of law as to their presence at the initiation of the inquest proceedings, but he replied that no one was to be present.

Mr. Lowndes then said that either the statements made at the inquest were incriminating, or they were not, and even if incriminating, the defence could not now claim the privilege. He asked the court to note the inference that the defence now claimed privilege as soon as he had all his evidence on record. He means to ask the court to frame another charge.

Mr. Daly: We shall hear it with delight. We are prepared to meet any number of charges.

The court said it would occupy some time to write the note on the question of admissibility of the inquest proceedings, and adjourned the case till Wednesday next.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

The following are the results of yesterday's races:—

TALLY HO PLATE.

Syllabus	1
Muscovite	2
Woorayl	3

BELVEDERE PONY STAKES.

Screen	1
May Yohe	2
Parvo	3

JANUARY STAKES.

Havoc	1
Alan	2
Never More	3

NEW STAKES.

Come Well	1
Lovely Lena	2
Merry Eyes	3

METROPOLITAN STAKES.

Idolater	1
Courallie	2
Moth	3
Jack O Lantern	4
Fortunatus	5

PAVILION STAKES.

Jiet	1
Khalduc	2
Shannon	3

KIDDERPORE STAKES.

Vatersay	1
Cleric	2
Ilchester	3

A STEAMER AGROUND.

The s. s. City of Canterbury went aground on James and Mary Sands, this morning. It is expected she will be floated off during the high tide this evening.

We noticed a few days ago, writes the Lahore paper, that the notorious Ishaq Khan had applied to the Amir to be allowed to return to Turkistan. We are now informed that the Amir has rejected his application, informing him that as he has been so long in Russian territory contrary to his whishes, he will never be allowed to return. Ishaq Khan, it is stated, now depends mostly for his living on the hiring out of kaliskas, a conveyance largely used by Russians in travelling.

A CHEQUE for Rs. 200 has been sent by Mr. Maconachie, late Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur, who is now living in Ontario, Canada, to be utilised for famine purposes in such a way as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab sees fit. It is thus seen that the present trouble of the Province is a matter for concern even to officers who have retired and left the scene of their labours. The contribution will go to the General Famine Fund when started.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 1.

A PEACEFUL YULETIDE.

HUMANITY the wide world o'er should feel profoundly grateful that the season of peace on earth, and goodwill to all men has passed without the din of strife amongst the powerful and fighting nations of the universe. That discordant notes have here and there obtruded themselves upon the festive season was only to be expected as long as human nature is what it is, but at the same time the white-winged angel of Peace has shed the light of her beautiful countenance sufficiently around to make the heart of man glad in no uncertain fashion. It is a great think to be able to say that all the world is at peace. Sportsmen, taken in the conglomerate do not belong to the peace-at-any-price party, but they may be given credit for being as keenly alive to the manifold blessings which follow in the wake of universal quietude as any other class, and therefore I have no hesitation in opening my weekly budget with an expression of thankfulness on behalf of our sportsmen, be the grade what it may, that the war cloud has passed for another year, and that we are enabled to welcome the bony youngster of 1897 without having our thoughts disturbed by the clamour of war preparations or the hissing of unwelcome news along the wires. It is only a short year since English loyalty was stirred to its innermost depths; wars and rumours of wars were on everyone's lips; in palaces, in marts, and in workshops alike the seriousness of the situation was understood and appreciated. Now we can look back upon that trying period of suspense with some amount of satisfaction. It was an anxious time for those who were responsible for the guidance of the great ship of State, but although rocks and shoals abounded, smooth water was at length found, and Englishmen at home and abroad were enabled to part the clenched teeth and look the world in the face once again with complacency. These are times when some of us are bound to drop into moralising slightly, and I would fain get on to brighter topics. Before doing so, however, and without for one moment entering upon what may be a controversial topic, I would like to put on record my satisfaction at the release of one whose name by this time must have reached the furthermost corners of the earth. To have carried out sentence to the bitter end, under the circumstances, would have been revolting to nine-tenths of the British race, irrespective of their political leanings.

RUMINATIONS.

Being of a somewhat roving disposition, I have usually managed to find time to trot around to the various scenes of the world's cycling championships, as some of the readers of this column may be already aware. Well, I have been hunting amongst my old note-books recently, and at the moment find nothing of pressing importance to touch upon; the selection of our football teams for the international games, the quarrel between Mr. N. L. Jackson and the Football Association, the queer proceedings of a well-known professional cricketer at the Cape, and various other minor items have no charm for me, and therefore it has occurred to me to conjure up a few reminicences of my visit to Denmark—that peaceful little strip of country which just out so prominently on the mouth of the Baltic. As I sit and scribble these lines the thermometer must show many degrees of frost, the buildings on the opposite side of the street are blotted out by fog—a nasty, insinuating, clinging kind of fog that is neither good for man nor beast—and everything is just about as 'seasonable' as the most old-fashioned of us could desire. The tinkle of sleigh-bells on the cab-horses comes and goes prettily enough, but without that is about the only thing that appears joyous. How much pleasanter it is, then, to recall those few glorious days of sunshine in August, and to listen once again to the swish and swirl of the intensely blue waves that lap the shores of Denmark and Sweden. Some there are, I doubt not, who look upon the pleasure of the summer's sail as a fleeting joy, and nothing more, but the memories of such hours spent in happiness are cherished most dearly by others, and by none more dearly than by myself. To ramble, in fancy, once more along the quaint old-world streets of Antwerp, to treat with reverent steps the aisles of its grand of Cathedral, to sit and puff a cigar and sip the wholesome boch at an open-air cafe, with the sunlight streaming all around; to watch the movement of the study dogs harnessed to the little go-carts, to listen to the clatter of the sabats, to be lulled, still in fancy, by the summer breeze and note the flapping and rippling of the hundred and one flags is to get through the foggy days we are now experiencing at last as pleasantly as we should by moodily brooding o'er all the ills and drawbacks with which Dame Fortune has, with her waywardness, burdened us. The bustle of the Brussels streets may not be altogether to an Englishman's liking, but there is much to see and admire, and it certainly does one some amount of good to rub shoulders with the hospitable Belgians and drive around their magnificent Boulevards. And, then again, what is easier than to jump into a train and be whirled away to the world's greatest battle-field? Waterloo should never pall on a Britisher's taste. Who that has listened to the soul-stirring recital of the doings of that never-to-be-forgotten 18th of June at the summit of the Monument can ever—but whos! My day dreams are getting a mastery over the pen, and I am rambling on and on without a word of reference to the home of the Dane—the home of "the people's darling," the home of Alexandra, Princess of Wales.

HOSPITALITY VERSUS EXPENSE.

Before proceeding with our little experiences on the other side of the North Sea, let it at once be confessed that heartier hospitality that accorded the English party—and I think I may say the same for other foreign representatives besides—would be impossible. It is perhaps as well that some emphasis should be laid upon this fact, inasmuch as I have observed some rather biting criticisms anent "footing the bill." Next year Glasgow is to be the scene of the World's Championships, and if the Scotchmen think of emulating the completeness ff the programme set forth at Copenhagen the people who have charge of the arrangements must set out with no niggard hand. Those who partook of the hospitality of the Danes could scarcely have expected that the expense would come out of the pockets of the officials. Suffice it to say that the arrangements they made for the comfort and convenience of visitors from other hands were more complete than they had ever before been at a similar gathering, and if the International Cyclists' Association had to "foot the bill," as someone has pointed out, it was surely no more than could have been anticipated by reasonable men. The officials of the Denish Bicycle Club were liberal-minded enough to do the thing properly, the different social functions were carried out with the same orderliness as characterised the races for the championships. "Spoiling the ship for ha'porth of tar" is usually regarded as reaching the limits of absurdity, and though there will be ample time and opportunity to again refer to the prospects of the gathering in Scotland next year, I am hopeful that gentlemen who hold the reins of cycling government "ayont the Tweed" will enter upon the task with broad minds and with the recollection of Danish hospitality and kindliness ever present in their minds. Almost from the moment we set foot in Copenhagen until the morning of our departure either M. Staal, or one of his many helpers, were unremitting in their attentions to the delegates from foreign countries. It was just this consideration that makes the championship meeting in Denmark stand out brightly in comparison with the gatherings of pevious years.

A TRYING JOURNEY.

Directly one approaches the subject dealing with a little jaunt on the Continent one is best with difficulties, and it will be, I think, the wisest course for me to adopt to say frankly that it will be impossible to do justice to this enjoyable outing—I always like that word outing, it covers so much ground—in the space of one or two letters. However, we shall perhaps be able to slip over some of the doings in Denmark. Copenhagen, all things considered, is not an easy place to get to, more especially if the route via Harwich and Esbjerg is taken. Our little party set out on Monday after. noon at four o'clock; when we arrived at the Danish capital it was nearly half-past eight on Wednesday evening, which, allowing for the hour's difference (roughly speaking) between Greenwich and Copenhagen time, meant that our journey had occupied 51½ hours, about 30 of which were spent afloat. The boat sailing from Parkstone Quay for Denmark vary considerably in tonnage, and a good deal depends upon the sailing qualifications of the passengers as well as the prevailing conditions of wind and weather as to the amount of pleasure to be derived from the trip across the North Sea. It was pitch dark when we went aboard the s.s. "Kolding-huns"—the King's House—and after vainly endeavouring to displace one of the huge iron nuts which are used in bolting the timber of the quay, together with the toe of my boot—it gives me a shudder as I recall that kick in the dark—it was at break of day on Wednesday when we turned out into the chill air of Esbjerg, after as trying a voyage as the most hardened excursionist could have wished. On the miseries endured during the first part of the journey I gladly draw a veil. For thirteen hours, suffice it to say, I sat on deck (with something of a shelter, certainly), whilst it rained and blew in the most dismal fashion. It is all very well to speak of azure skies and turquoise blue seas in the early summer time; indigo—and deep at that—was the tint we saw in the waves, and as for the clouds they were as dark and dense a grey as could be obtained without being actually black. We will forget all that, however. Arrived at Esbjerg, the Danish port on the west shore of Denmark, we had from 3-30 till 12 noon to wait for a train to proceed to Copenhagen. This at first did not appear a cheerful outlook, but we found sufficient to occupy our attentions until starting time came again. By eight o'clock we were seated around steaming dishes of beefsteak and potatoes, and proceeded to make the first hearty meal since leaving England. Beyond saying that the little place is in the hands of builders from one end to the other, there is little to relate concerning the place. Just two incidents may be given. Standing in front of one of the many new buildings in course of erection, a party of English visitors were commenting on the difference in their methods and ours. One of the wits interposed with a remark which caused a roar of laughter, when there came a rebuke from high up on the scaffolding, with an unmistakable Irish brogue, thus: "What the—are you laughin' at?" The party moved on with expressions of amazement pouring forth from the lips of everyone. An Irish hodman in Denmark! Not far away we came across three men carrying on their sholders a couple of planks. In front a battered old general of a labourer supported the end of each of the planks—one on either shoulder, whilst the artful young people behind walked some four or five yards apart with the end of one supported! Risking the chance of another Irish retort, some comment was made to the stolid workpeople, but a blank stare was the only answer.

CROSSING THE BELTS.

Much as I expected when I set out upon the description, the journey has taken up a deal of my space without getting within some miles of our destination. Something, however, must be said of the crossing of the Belts—designated the Little Belt and the Great Belt, respectively. From Esbjerg to Kolding the railway journey is flat and uninteresting for the most part. After passing Lunderskov, however, fertile fields and winding streams take the place of the barren wastes which characterise the first part of the railway journey. Freshly-gathered fruit is obtainable whenever the train stops. The first thing to startle the English visitor is the appearance of the ticket-collector at the window of the compartment whilst the train is going at full speed, this functionary passing from carriage to carriage with all the confidence imaginable. This must be well-nigh impossible during the winter months, or if carried on is highly dangerous. Cows, goats, storks, and plovers may be seen in profusion as the opposite coast is neared, the bits of woodland scenery being most refreshing after the miles of arid acres passed through. Arrived at Frederica we have the novel experience of being shunted, bag and baggage, on to the deck of a steamer, which is to convey the railway carriages across the Little Belt. To sit in the same snug compartment as on the railway, and find oneself tugged across the bosom of a lovely stretch of water by steamer, is decidedly nove, and after our buffeting in the German Ocean, was most enjoyable. The steamer being brought into a kind of lock, the railway engine shunts the carriages on the line of rails which occupy the deck, the fastening between the land and the steamer are loosened when all is clear on board, and away the boat goes. Odense is the point made for and here the carriages are run off the deck, joined to the engine awaiting our arrival and on we go again by rail to Nyborg. The Great Belt has now to be crossed, and again the train has to be discarded for steamer. This continual shifting about, especially if burdened with luggage to any extent, is apt to get annoying, especially after a long journey, and one does not embark upon the trim little steamer with any particular thankfulness. The variety may be charming enough in all consience, to Danish people, but is apt to pall on tried-out English folk. Still it would be down-right ungrateful not to acknowledge the revivifying effects of the steam across the Great Belt from Nyborg to Korsor. Here we had blue skies and blue seas to perfection, and with music aboard, and views of surpassing loveliness all around, the spirits of a weary traveller are soothed as is by magic. It is barely an hour's journey afloat; but that one hour compensates for many previous discomforts. Korsor is at last reached and then commences the last stage of the journey, an hour and a-half longer in a railway train, and then the strangely varied journey comes to an end as we step out into the commodious station at Copenhagen, revenously hungry for something substantial—ah, reader, that word substantial means such a deal upon leaving a railway carriage with the consciousness that the travelling is at an end for a time. And what of our luggage? That must remain for a future date. The present journey has, in all probability, been quite long enough.

THE TAX ON CYCLES.

The following correspondence is sent to us for publication:—

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 20th October, 1896.

Sir,—With reference to section 3 clause (q), and section 180 of Bombay Act III. of 1888, I have the honour to request the favor of your informing me whether a bicycle is included under the term "vehicle" as used therein.

(2) If you are of opinion that a bicycle is so included, and, as such, liable to the Tax on Vehicles and Animals, I have the honour to give you notice hereby, under section 188 of the said Act, of the fact of my having become possessed of one bicycle since the 9th October 1896.

(3) With reference to schedule of the said Act, I have the honour to inquire whether a bicycle is to be classed as a vehicle drawn or impelled by machinery, or as one drawn or impelled otherwise.—I have, &c.,

MANUBHAI NANABHAI.

No. 25310 of 1896-97.

Bombay Municipality, 16th Dec 1896.

From the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, to Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai,

Sir,—In reply to your letter dated 20th October last to the address of the Municipal Commissioner, I have the honour to inform you that under the advice of the law officers of the Municipality, the Municipal Commissioner has decided not to levy the tax on cycles.—I have, &c.,

P. RUSTOMJI, Ag. Assessor and Collector.

THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR MANSER.

AT a meeting held at the Grant Medical College on January 15th, it was resolved to perpetuate the memory of Surgeon-Major R. Manser by raising a fund to be called the "Manser Nurse Fund" for the maintenances of a nurse.

The following gentlemen were elected on the Committee:—President, Dr. W. K. Hatch; Drs. H. P. Dimmock, L. F. Childe, Edalji Nusservanji, L. P. D. Rozario. T. B. Nariman, A. G. Viegas, Jan Mahomed, V. S. Trilokekar and Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick. Secretaries—Drs. H. P. Dimmock, Edulji Nusservanji and Jan Mahomed.

Subscription to be sent by friends of Dr. Manser to the Chartered Bank of Australia, India and China, or to members of the committee.

THE BUBONIC FEVER IN POONA.

MR. MIR AUN ALI writes to us from Poona:—About the time this epidemic commenced its destructive work in Bombay suspicious cases appeared in Calcutta. The Health Officer and his staff being fully cognisant of the nature of this disease, and realising the extreme gravity of the situation, made a thorough examination of the suspected cases with a view to determining the actual character of the disease from which the persons were suffering, and took other necessary steps, such as disinfecting and cleansing dirty localities. As a reward for this activity and caution Calcutta enjoys an enviable immunity from this horrible scourge. As individual temperaments possess idiosyncracies, some being nervous, some timid, and others sanguine and rash, so towns with propriety could be said to display their own peculiarities. A nervous individual will always show a strong tendency or rather a predelection for taking a pessimistic view of everything, believing invariably in the old adage "prevention is better than cure," whereas a sanguine man will ridicule every danger, even if it be real and imminent, and live in the hope that it will be attended to when it actually comes. Calcutta proved itself to belong to the former category, and the capital of the Deccan to the latter. It is noteworthy that the very first case of the fever that occurred in Bombay was treated in August last by Dr. E. F. Underwood. The patient, Liladhar by name, died in about the second week of August. Dr. C. F. Underwood a few days after the occurrence informed me that he had seen many rats in agony near Musjid Bunder and Mandvie. This left no doubt in the minds of the doctors that all the concomitant symptoms of plauge had made their appearance. As is well known, the matter was brought subsequently to the notice of the public by discussion in the Standing Committee. What followed in Bombay is still quite fresh in the memory of your readers. Here it is intended only to give a short history of the origin and further development of the disease in Poona.

The first indigenous case in Poona was that of a Hindu boy, aged about 16 years, treated by Dr. Cabanis De Mello. The place where the epidemic made its debut is a triangular spot, known as Lonar Ali. No doubt the locality is filthy and as such highly congenial to the growth and cultivation of the bulldog-faced bacilli. Dr. De Mello made a series of careful investigations and experiments, which convinced him beyond doubt that it was a genuine case of the much dreaded fever. This happened on the 27th of December. On further enquries Dr. De Mello who is extremely painstaking and skilled in his art, ascertained that the mother of the lad had died 3 days previously of an identical disease. The relatives of the boy being afraid of detection had removed him surreptitiously to Bhawani Pet, where both the boy and his uncle died on the 31st ultimo, the father following his son in a few days. Thus in one family alone 4 persons died within a short space of time.

On the 29th ultimo I inspected the locality in company of Dr. De Mello and another friend. The residents of the neighbourhood seemed to be morose and solemn, and the place generally presented a melancholy appearance. It recalled to mind to a certain extent at least the condition of the streets of Florence and Naples during the Middle Ages. The appearance of the disease in one street only was sufficient to enable one to form an idea of the consternation written on the countenances of the silent bystanders. But with all this mental suffering they seemed to be afraid of us, as they erroneously believed that we were the deputed spies of some persons in authority. On the 31st ultimo, Dr. De Mello informed the City Magistrate and the Acting Municipal Secretary of what he knew in this matter. On the evening of the same day, Dr. De Mello was summoned to treat a man in Lonar Ali, Damodhar Balaji by name. This induced the Doctor to further address the City Magistrate and the chairman of the Municipality on the serious outbreak that was threatening the town. In consequence of these communications Dr. Clarkson inspected the locality that was reported to be infected. The result of Dr. Clarkson's visit was, I understand, that he officially declared the place to be non-infected. It is not to be wondered at that Dr. Clarkson was unable to get any real and trustworthy information. As already remarked, the people through fright and sheer ignorance are reluctant to divulge anything which they think will involve great personal inconvenience. Damodhar Balaji recovered under the careful treatment of Dr. De Mello. The nephew of Damodhar was treated by a native practitioner, and died on the 5th instant.

On the 13th of this month Professor Moulvi, of the Deccan College, visited the affected localities,—Itwar Peth, Mungulwar Peth, Ganesh Peth, and Lonar Ali, in company of Dr. De Mello, and to his surprise found that many cases had occurred. The indomitable Professor brought the matter officially to the notice of the Municipality, and apprised them of the danger that threatened the city. Past experience has taught beyond doubt that in cases of diseases which are both contagious and infectious (as this is only a difference, without a distinction from a practical point of view) what can be done in the way of disinfection, etc., at an early or preliminary stage can never be accomplished later on. It is highly probable that if rigorous steps were taken when Dr. De Mello first sounded the note of warning, the calamity would have been averted, but already the epidemic has claimed no less than forty-five victims.

It is true that the Municipality are now working hard, but some suggestions may be useful for their guidance. They will do well by appointing a firm European doctor, or a doctor qualified in Europe, who will be able to cope adequately with the difficulties of the situation. This will mean extra expense, but that should be no consideration when the lives of so many are at stake. Every nerve should be strained to disinfect the affected localities and prevent the migration of people to healthy parts of the town. Failing this the disease may spread like wildfire.

A curious spectacle was witnessed a few days ago by the residents of Lonar Ali, a cat with a big bubo over its neck was seen running about frantically where there were many dead rats and some rats in a dying condition. The natural inference is that the cat must have feasted on a poisoned rat, and imbibed the germs of the disease. This may possibly be of some interest to the eminent bacteriologists who are studying the question in Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL C. H. GARBETT, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

LIEUTENANT A. H. CUNINGHAM, R. E., has passed the examination for promotion to the rank of Captain.

THE undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India:—1st Battalion East Kent Regiment.—Lieutenant F. S. Reeves, for twelve months on private affairs.

CAPTAIN C. H. STUART, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, resigns his appointment as A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and is posted to the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment.

THE undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—Captain S. M. Tighe, 20th Punjab Infantry, (m. c.) for three months. Lieutenant H. B. Rattray, 45th Sikhs, (p. a.) for fourteen days.

THE following Officers have been placed under orders for duty with the Burma Military Police:—Captain F. G. Batten, 1st Madras Pioneers; Lieutenants F. G. C. Humfrey, 12th Bengal Cavalry; A. W. N. Taylor, 10th Madras Infantry; A. Hay, 7th Bombay Infantry.

THE following appointments have been made:—2nd Bombay Grenadiers.—Lieutenant A. C. Edwardes from the 3rd Bombay L. I. to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 8th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant T. W. Lightfoot to be Quarrer-Master. 36th Sikhs.—Lieutenant R. G. Munn to be Adjutant. 3rd Sikh Infantry.—Major V. C. Tonnochy, from 4th Sikh Infantry to be Commandant.

THE undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant H. W. Codrington, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Infantry, for one year. Pension Service, 12th year commenced 5th October 1896. Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry for one year. Pension Service, 11th year commenced 18th December 1896.

IN no less than ten cases were proceedings commenced in the Calcutta Court on Wednesday last against natives for selling spurious brands of various well-known drugs.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
A Ward, Fort and Colaba	9	4
B Ward, Mandvie	6	6
C Ward, Bhuleshwar	26	17
D Ward, Girgaum	16	11
E Ward, Byculla	19	20
F Ward, Parel	2	13
G Ward, Mahim	11	3
Residence unknown	0	1
J. J. Hospital	0	1
Arthur Road Hospital	0	24
Total	77	100
Total to date	3,635	2,592

During the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the total number of deaths registered from all causes was 230, while the mortality for the same period ending, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, was 187, showing a decrease of 43 deaths over the former period.

Up to 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, there were eighty patients under treatment at the Arthur Road Hospital. No new admission was made in the St George's Hospital yesterday.

Eleven bodies were taken to the Towers of Silence during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning.

THE EXODUS.

Out of about eight thousand hands employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel, nearly two thousand have left work. The authorities are considering the advisability of distributing the work done in the shops at various centres along the line, such as Igatpuri and Lanowli, where there are large railway colonies. At the B. B. and C. I. workshops, some 700 hands have struck work. The mistry of the blacksmiths of the G. I. P. shops having died, the whole of the blacksmiths working at both the Railway shops in Parel desired to strike work, and it was only with the greatest difficulty they were persuaded to remain. Many of the boilersmiths have fled.

The Government have issued a circular informing the heads of departments that any Government servant resigning his appointment owing to the bubonic fever, will lose his pension and will never be taken back into Government service. The circular further states that two Hindu graduates, whose names are mentioned, employed in the Revenue Department, having resigned their posts on account of the bubonic fever, and they will never be taken back into Government service.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, whose office is in Hornby Road, has had its printing establishment removed to "Arnould Lodge," Matheran, where it is now printed.

Mr. K. R. Cama, the secretary of the Colaba Mill Company, has printed handbills in Marathi to impress upon the minds of his mill-hands the advisability of continuing their work in the mill, with a medical gentleman ready at hand to attend to them in case of sickness, rather than staying at their undesirable residences, where they are likely to become victims of the plague. Mr. Cama gives instances of several mill-hands who benefited by the treatment of the mill doctor. These instances are likely to show the deserters the error of their ways, while those who stick to their work see that they benefit themselves as well as the mill which employs them.

The private schools in Bombay have been closed. Those, however, which obtained grants-in-aid from Government could not be closed without the permission of the Director of Public Instruction which was applied for. Permission having now been granted, the boys' and girls' schools, which obtain the benefit of the grants-in-aid, will be closed till the 1st proxmo.

Owing to prevalence of the epidemic, the native jewellers have gone in a body to Surat, where they have commenced to carry on their trade. They have purchased from Arab merchants pearls of the value of about seven lakhs of rupees for sale in Surat. Many of the recklawallas of Bombay have also transferred themselves and their belongings to Surat, and having obtained licenses, have begun to ply their conveyances for public hire. Cartmen have also applied for licenses to ply for hire. The exodus into Surat still continues, and affected persons manage somehow to find their way into the city. The rector of St. Xavier's College having requested the Collector of Surat to look for an eligible place to locate the college temporarily, Pootavadi has been selected for the purpose. Arrangements are being made to open branches of the Bank of Bombay, the National Bank, and the Chartered Bank, and the gold market is also to be opened in Surat.

The Matunga suburb, which was hitherto believed to be free of the epidemic, has come within the sphere of its influence, and its appearance at Dadar has alarmed the Parsees and other native families who had gone to reside there temporarily.

Some idea of the extent to which business in Bombay is at a standstill may be formed from the fact that in the E. ward, including Kamatipura, Nagpada, Duncan Road, &c., about 2,000 shops have been closed, and 220 dwelling-houses have been shut up.

PARSEE EFFORT.

From the 18th December, when the special Parsee Fever Hospiial was opened, up to date 112 sufferers have been admitted into it, of whom 109 were victims of the bubonic fever; 59 of the latter died; and 19 of those who were admitted in a critical condition died within twenty-four hours after admission; 16 have recovered and gone to their houses; 19 are in a convalesant state; 10 are progressing favourably; while 5 are in a precarious state.

To the fund started by the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds for the special Parsee Fever Hospiral, a sum of Rs. 10,418-14-3 has been subscribed up to date, and Rs. 4,217 to the fund for erecting sheds for the accommodation of occupants of infected houses; while Rs. 39,659 have been subscribed to the fund for selling grain at cheap rates to poor Parsees.

A grand "jusson" ceremony was performed on Tuesday at the expense of the Parsee residents of Mazagon for the disappearance of the plague. Mr. D. R. Chichgar had been invited to deliver an address on the plague at the conclusion of the ceremony, and did so, advising the audience to exercise fortitude and to keep themselves perfectly clean. Another "jusson" ceremony was performed yesterday morning, at the Colaba Parsee Sanitarium, when all the Parsee families residing therein joined in prayer to the Almighty for the disappearance of plague.

THE ARTS COLLEGES.

Owing to the Arts Colleges not being closed during the prevalence of the plauge a large number of students have gone over to the Baroda College. Up to Thursday last 150 new admissions had been made. Mr. Littledale, the Principal, has therefore applied to the Dewan for the appointment of an additional professor, and for a grant of Rs. 20,000 for erec

allay fears in Europe by pointing out that the mortality among Europeans in Bombay from all causes has so far been decidedly below the average, and that very few have been attacked by the prevailing epidemic.—Yours, &c.,

A. F. BEAUFORT.

THE LAW STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue, there is a short para. at the close of the editorial column. Its contents must have been read by the whole student-world with an unbounded feeling of joy and substantial solace at this critical juncture. In intending to put that proposal before the Senate for its approval the Syndicate has really shown a sympathetic and benevolent attitude towards the students of Art and Medicine; now it rests with that august and reverential body, the Senate, to give its countenance to that proposal and thus to discard from the unrestive minds of the students the dominant fear of losing a precious year of their college life.

The proposal is, no doubt, a timely boon to the students of Arts and Medicine, but if it lacks in imparting its benefits to the students of law, it can be called partial in its scope in so far as it does not seem to cover the case of those students, whose sad fate it is to attend a certain number of law lectures during each term. It is a matter of surprise to find that no mention is made therein about the students of law. Can it be imagined with an appreciable degree of correctness that the University authorities have no voice in requesting the proper authorities to favour the helpless students of law? Is not this very proposal a matter of more stringent need in the case of the students of law than in the case of those who strive to attain eminence and scholarship in the other ramifications of learning?

It is a patent fact that the Bombay Presidency holds in it not less than five temples of learning wherein the students of Art are sure to meet with all the appliances to promote their education. The same is not the case with the students of law. Theirs is a painful plight which passes the power of conception. They must leave their sweet homes and must go to Bombay to fill up the law-term probably to end the term for which life holds its lease over the temporary tenement of human soul. One poor student has already succumbed to that dire disease, the bubonic plague! It is therefore quite within the pale of sanity and reason to be away from Bombay if one wishes to get out of the grip of that grim disease which has now taken a firm hold of that great city. Under these circumstances, it is to be strongly hoped that the proper authorities will hardly fail to exhibit their usual spirit of leniency and kindness towards these students of law in their present perplexing state.—Yours, &c.,

Kathor, Jan. 14. G.

THE CAUSE OF THE PESTILENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just, unfortunately only cursorily, read the invaluable lecture of Dr. Waters on the Bombay plague. It throws a flood of light on that distressful problem—but a light which leaves certain patches of dark shadow behind. If the main origin is the Mandvie granaries and the breeding ground has been also found in those used to the consumption of millet, the mortality among the Parsis and in portions of Bombay having different characteristics from the grain-laden localities like the Mandvie and Lower Colaba mentioned by Dr. Waters, cannot be explained. Now no one can be more disinclined towards dogmatism in the discussion of the cause of the plague than Dr. Waters himself, I am quite sure. And yet I cannot but dissent from his spirit to assign a narrow province to the causes which have influenced the generation of this black cold death, from the clutches of which every soul in the mofussil prays may God free your glorious bright town at an early day. To demonstrate that the plague in Bombay is due to the few causes mentioned by the learned Doctor is something like reaching the haven of knowledge about the final mortification of a human body if that could be traced to a serial approach of death through particular agglomeration of pores in the physical body! I would not merely accept the few causes explained by Dr. Waters, but would ally with them special climatic phenomena aggravated by particular situations of a town, their affinity with certain constitution—characteristics of certain classes of people, the emanations of the unreformable under-ground drainage system, the well-fostered exhalations of ages of dark and overcrowded tenements and the accumulated foulness of numberless generations in the narrow chawls and rooms of the same type. It would serve the highest practical purposes to say of the causes of the plague in the same manner as we might say of death entering the human frame, by death gradually overtaking the numberless pores in it. Unqualified distinction or localisation in such a mysterious problem is out of question. In this way only could we perceive and attack all the causes at once.

Since I have had the honour of addressing you in the common interests of the Presidency, the exodus has become very general. People in the mofussil particularly wish to know if the plague is increasing or decreasing. If it is increasing, is it desirable that the Government should permit the affected people to mix up in other cities now quite free of the plague? Will it not be desirable to insist upon the emigrants to have temporary camps, not beyond, say, seventy-five miles of Bombay? For the protection of other cities, I would have tents or substantial sheds at a little distance from each of these towns where deserters of Bombay could comfortably reside. This would be a telling precautionary measure if the spread of plague to other cities is apprehended, though the other measure of not allowing the panic-struck people to proceed further than seventy-five or a hundred miles from Bombay would be a more effective one. In case the mortality increases and the panic is more complete—which God forbid!—the prevention of all outside communication with Bombay will have to be strictly enforced. The camp outside Bombay can very well be ministered to by numerous agencies which ought to come into existence for supplying tents, sheds, and necessaries of life for a few months to come. While Bombay is unfortunately paralysed in trade, many of its traders, artizans and scientific men could drive a roaring trade in all directions outside Bombay. These sweeping measures will only be due when the case becomes hopeless, and when perhaps an idea may be mooted to raze places like Mandvie and Bhuleshwar to the ground, rebuilding them on the most advanced sanitary principles, and to prevent any more congestion in Bombay by opening new ports in Guzerat and Kattyawar, to which a portion of the Bombay trade could be authoritatively diverted. I hope such a day may not come, though the reconstruction of certain parts of Bombay and a sensible reduction in its overgrown population looks as if it were now inevitable. It is lamentable that the use of the anti-toxic serum has been so much delayed. A very elaborate measure to constantly subject every hundred feet of the affected street and every room of the affected houses to fire-heat, accompanying a telling fumigation and wide-spread lime-washing, seem urgently called for.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

Baroda, Jan. 13.

THE NEED FOR IMPROVED RESIDENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Draft Bill of the Municipal Act had a section (346) that "with respect to buildings which are to be newly erected the following provisions shall have effect" and it went on to specify the conditions which would be insisted upon as to plinth, foundation, ventilation, light, and height. In section 335 it was said that "to erect a building" means to newly erect a building or to re-erect any building pulled down to the plinth. Under the Bill therefore the Commissioner had power to prescribe certain conditions with respect to the re-building of houses pulled down to the plinth, which was a very wise and necessary provision. The Select Committee (Messrs. Naylor, Kazi Shahbudin, Telang, and Mehta) however, altered section 346 and made it read "with respect to buildings which are to be newly erected *on any site previously unbuilt upon*, the following provisions shall have effect." This was done intentionally, for in para. 57 of their report they say "we have inserted words to make it quite clear that these provisions are applicable only to entirely new buildings so that rights already acquired in respect of existing buildings will not be affected by them." The result is that when a house is pulled down to the plinth and re-built, notice must be given to the Commissioner, but he cannot insist upon any of the conditions prescribed in section 348 of the Act being carried out with few exceptions, therefore the building regulations of the Act are inoperative.

The amendment which should be made is simply to omit the words italicised above which were inserted by the Select Committee. This would permit of the Commissioner insisting upon the building conditions being observed in every case in which a new house is built or an old house is re-built.

This is for the future. The present want is to secure that the dark and damp huts and sheds which exist in great numbers in the wadis (courts) of this city should be removed as quickly as possible, and this the Commissioner can do under section 380. That section provides that huts and sheds, built without a plinth, or too low a plinth, or without drains, or too crowded together, and thereby being a source of risk and danger to health may be removed altogether. This is a section which at the present critical juncture should be worked with vigour and the congested parts of the town cleared of these centres of plague and death. A few huts have been pulled down here and there, huts in which plague has occurred, but this is quite insufficient. Every hut of this sort must be destroyed and the materials burnt, and if necessary the Municipality may, as an act of grace, give some compensation to the owner for the loss of the materials.

Besides these insanitary huts, there are numberless houses which are unfit for human habitation. The building regulations pre-scribe that every room must have one wall fronting an open space, with proper ventilation in this wall, and although this provision cannot be enforced, as pointed out above, yet they are the standard by which [illegible] any house as a human habitation must be [illegible]. The living rooms in these houses are small and below the standard required, and they are pitch dark and damp. The worst houses should, therefore, be declared unfit for habitation unless they are altered to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and this can easily be done under section 378. For if the owner will not conform to the orders given he may be compelled by the magistrate to prohibit the further use of the building for such purpose. The small rooms may be turned into larger ones, and light introduced by sky-light or side-lights or other means. If nothing can be done to make them fit for human beings to live in they must be shut up or used only as store rooms.

The congested parts of this city are full of such houses, small and damp and dark and totally unfit for habitation, Kamatipura, KharaTalao, Umarkhari and other parts are notoriously overcrowded, and if vigorous measures are taken, as they ought to be they might be cleared of these human rookeries full of filth and squalor and the home of abiding disease. In their room the Municipality should put up the model chawls, after the example of Glasgow, Birmingham and London, which could easily be made to pay 6 per cent. interest on the outlay. The Municipality has already built a few chawls for the bhungis and sweepers, and this policy should be continued until the whole establishment is properly housed in convenient parts of the city. It is noticeable that the plague has barely touched any of these Municipal chawls, although they stand in the midst of the infected localities. The Port Trust should also provide suitable chawls for the dock labourers, and there is no reason why the mills, which attract about 150,000 people to Bombay, should not be compelled to provide convenient and healthy houses for their workmen. The Railways have in great part provided such houses. If, therefore, the great employers of labour were to do their duty by their labourers half the difficulty of the house question would be solved.

The action which should be taken at once is to pull down all the huts and to prohibit the use of insanitary houses as unfit for human habitation. The Commissioner has ample powers under the Act to do this. The amendment of the Act should also be pressed forward, for there are many sections which require immediate amendment, and a Judicial Officer might be put on special duty for this purpose, while the policy of requiring large employers of labour to house their workmen in convenient situations and in healthy conditions might be discussed and enforced by legislation.—Yours, &c.,

W. R. H.

THE DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An article under the signature of "Sympathy" appeared in your columns a few days back. But the gentleman, I am sorry to see, is neither sympathized with, nor responded to in any satisfactory manner. It is awfully strange that from amongst so many candidates themselves, with whom his subject matter is a common grievance, not a single individual raises his voice in reference to it, although no steps seem to have been taken in the meantime. It is highly probable that some change will, at last, have to be made when there is that danger from the plague to the candidates. If so, why at the eleventh hour? If at all a change is to be effected, I suggest, along with other steps that the authorities may choose to consider, that it is desirable on all hands, and convenient to students from all quarters, in particular, that Ahmedabad or some such place in the north, and Poona or some other place in the south, be fixed as centres for the ensuing District and High Court Pleaders' examinations, instead of Bombay, for the benefit of the candidates from the northern and southern division, respectively, of the Bombay Presidency. This, if officially announced at an early date, will greatly help the students indirectly. Lastly, nothing is more open to objection than that the candidates whose only interest with Bombay is to appear in the examination should be indirectly compelled to resort to Bombay at a time when its very inhabitants fly away in terror by hundreds and thousands everyday.—Your, &c.,

A CANDIDATE FROM KATTYAWAR.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Surely the correspondent signing as "Life Assurance" can have but little knowledge of the principles of life assurance, or otherwise there must be something "very rotten in the State of Denmark" when he states in his letter in your issue of date: "All properly constructed rates are calculated to suit normal conditions and do not provide for the entirely incalculable extra risk of such a plague visitation as the present may become."

India is at all times particularly open to severe visitations from epidemics of cholera, small-pox, and such like, and as a non-expert I would have thought all well established offices based their rates with this fact well before them apart from the risk attached to climate.

If "Life Assurance" is correct in his statement and from his opinionative style one would assume he must be, there is much cause for surprise at the blind-fold groping of the Life Assurance offices in our midst.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 15. COMMON SENSE.

CASES AT DAMAUN.

A correspondent, writing on Friday, says:—Notwithstanding the precautions taken to prevent admittance into the city of any person suspected of being attacked with the Bombay bubonic fever, Bhikli, wife of Lala Bhika, of the Chipa caste, arrived in Lower Damaun on the 13th instant suffering from bubonic fever, which resulted last night in death. Every morning's post brings the intelligence of some relatives or friends of people here having died in Bombay of the plague, and many a family has been put in mourning. A sojourner here from Bombay, who is in the habit of receiving daily communication from his family in Bombay, received news during only the last fortnight of the deaths of forty-one persons, some of whom are his relatives and others his friends, but belonging to one caste.

Commenting on the recent discussion the *Pioneer* writes:—The proposal to deal with the plague in Bombay by placing a sanitary cordon of troops round the city, which Professor Haffkine made at the medical conference held the other day, is merely a revival of an old and somewhat discredited practice. "Isolation of the place," writes Dr. Joseph Payne in the article on plague in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, "by a sanitary cordon would only be possible in very exceptional positions, and as a rule would aggravate, by overcrowding, the intensity of the disease within." In the case of the outbreak at Hongkong in 1894 a population of 220,000 was reduced by flight to 100,000 in four months, and there is little doubt that this reduction in the number of the inhabitants both lessened the intensity of the epidemic and enabled sanitary measures to be more effectually applied. The institution of a sanitary cordon round a city is merely to apply on a large scale what was done in London in 1665 in the case of every infected dwelling. The authorities marked the house with a red cross and the legend, "God have mercy upon us," and having barred all ingress or egress left the inmates to themselves. This fatal custom, says one historian, was not only equivalent almost to a sentence of death on all the inmates of the isolated houses, but caused a dangerous concentration of the poison. And there are other serious objections to Professor Haffkine's proposal. Several hundreds of thousands of persons have left Bombay already, and the plague has now appeared in other towns—in Karachi in a peculiarly virulent form. The time for a sanitary cordon, therefore, even assuming that the expedient were practicable, warrantable and likely to prove efficacious in the case of Bombay, has passed. Again, if an attempt were made to enforce a rigid isolation of the city, there would be great risk of a dangerous agitation among the native inhabitants, who are now in a state of panic which would readily pass into frenzy, were the tension not relieved by free permission to migrate. Lastly, and most important of all, if the measures which have now been recommended to the Government of India by Surgeon-General Cleghorn, be systematically applied in Bombay and every other town or city where the pestilence appears, a sanitary cordon becomes superfluous.

Whatever be the origin or cause of the disease, the history of past outbreaks all over the world points very clearly to the nature of the measures by which it can best be combated. "When cases of plague have once occurred in a town or on board a ship in port," says the writer already quoted, "the house or ship should be emptied of its inhabitants, the sick removed to a hospital, the sound placed in an isolated building and subjected to observation for a week or, better, ten days. The clothes of sick persons had better be burnt, their bedding and furniture completely disinfected. The house in the meantime should be rigidly closed until it has been disinfected." This is precisely the policy which, after the plague has been in Bombay for months past, is now at length recommended by the Surgeon-General and his colleagues on the Government of India. Had such measures been adopted from the outset, it is doubtful whether the pestilence would have wrought such havoc.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE PLAGUE IN KWANGSI.

We learn from the *Chinese Mail* that the Kwang Yin Charitable Institution in Canton has received a telegram from Kwangsi, stating that the plague has broken out with considerable virulence in the Wuchow District. Application has been made to this well-known institution for supplies of medicine, and requisition is also made for doctors for the treatment of plague patients. No mention is made of the death-rate, but it may be presumed that the call for medical aid and medicines would not have been made if the direful disease had not already made considerable headway. The city of Wuchow-fu, on the West River, the chief point for foreign trade should this water-way be thrown open, is in the District where the disease is reported to be raging.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no Pay a moment in using Scudder's Ague Specific, the King of ever; Remedies, (to t, t MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE HYDERABAD MYSTERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 14.

THE further hearing of the charge against Mr Arthur Napoleon Templeton was continued, to-day before Mr. A. A. Williams, Resident of Hyderabad, appeared as formerly. Ruth, the ayah, was re-called and examined by Mr. Lowndes.

Tell me who were the persons who came to see Mrs. Whitaker before she was ill?—Dr. Hehir, and gentlemen when they used to come, but they remained outside.

Yesterday, you said, Mr. Templeton used to go in and out of Mrs. Whittaker's room, and also that other gentlemen used to go in and out of her room. Can you give the names of the other people?—Yes, Sarwar Jung, and the man living in front of our house, Mahboob Yar Jung.

Mr. Lowndes explained that he did not intend to get out other names, but merely wished to elicit information as to whether medicines were brought in by the other people visiting Mrs. Whittaker. He wanted to suggest that no one else but the accused brought in the medicine. If the defence did not intend to refer to the matter in cross-examination, he was most anxious to avoid throwing dirt upon a deceased person, and introducing extraneous matter into the case, by asking the witness the names of people who visited the accused. Personally, he believed that if other people did visit the deceased, their visits had no connection with the death. He would prefer not to put the questions at all, unless the defence thought it fair that they should be put.

Mr. Daly said he would go so far as to say that it was the duty of the prosecution to put the questions now. He was not going to dictate what the prosecution should do. The inference must not, however, be drawn that he wished the court to believe that the other people had any connection with the deceased. The question was put to the former witness, and should be put to the present witness.

Mr. Lowndes agreed to put it.

Can you give the names of any other persons who went into Mrs. Whittaker's room before she was ill—speak from your personal observation?—Yes, Mahboob Yar Jung and Sarwar Jung and Mr. Templeton.

Mrs. McNamara was called and gave evidence of attending the case.

Mr. Robert Alexander Patridge Leslie, chemist in charge of Messrs. Abid and Co.'s Drug Department, in Chadderghaut, gave evidence as to the sale of quinine to accused.

Joseph Gregory Mendez, a compounder, employed at Abid and Co. deposed:—The memorandum shown to me is in my handwriting. It reads, "Mr. Templeton, box, Cockel's pills, two ounces, liquid extract of ergot." The memorandum was written by me on the 10th June. It refers to a purchase made by Mr. Templeton on that day. He made the purchase personally. I put the word "self" on the memorandum at the time I made it, which makes me sure that he came personally. The memorandum has been filed since then on the debit file of the establishment. The colour of ergot is dark brown.

Mrs. Helena Williams, the next witness, examined, said: I am in charge of Salar Jung's children. I knew Mrs. Whittaker during her life by sight. I only saw her two or three times to speak to her. The first occasion was when Mr. and Mrs. Templeton and Mrs. Whittaker visited the palace. I then introduced the ladies to Lady Salar Jung. I next saw Mrs. Whittaker on an occasion when I went to accused's house, which was last time I saw her to speak to was at the Mulkapett racecourse during the races in November, it was either the first or second day of the races that I met her. These are the only occasions I saw Mrs. Whittaker to speak to. At the racecourse, Mrs. Whittaker sat next to me, and there was a reference between Mrs. Whittaker and myself on that occasion about her pregnancy.

State as nearly as you can how the conversation between you and Mrs. Whittaker ran on that point?

Mr. Daly objected to the question, and Mr. Lowndes said that it would be better if the witness had left the court while the matter was argued between himself and Mr. Daly. He based his argument upon section 32 of the Evidence Act primarily, and section 10, secondarily, governed so far by sections 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Mr. Daly left the matter of admissibility to future argument, the subject as to the relevancy of the question being left to be upheld or not.

Now state what the conversation on this point was about?—(Related.)

JAN. 15.

The further hearing of the case against Mr. Arthur Napoleon Templeton was resumed, to-day, before Mr. A. A. Williams, I.C.S., First Assistant Resident of Hyderabad. The same counsel as formerly appeared.

Mr. Lowndes having pointed out certain errors in the printed record of the proceedings, the court made the corrections accordingly.

Mr. Daly applied for a photograph of the *post-mortem* report to be taken at the expense of the defence, which the court granted and then

Miss. Dora Fellows, lady doctor, was called and examined.

Mrs. Ida Gosling, a sick nurse, was next sworn?—On the 15th December last, I was called in to attend Mrs. Whittaker. Mrs. Templeton took me into Mrs. Whittaker's room, at 3 p.m. I stayed there till 10 p.m. Mrs. Templeton gave me instructions as to nursing her. Mrs. Whittaker, during that time, was in a drowsy state. Mrs. Templeton came into the room now and then, and Mr. Templeton also came in on four times. On one occasion Mr. Templeton said to Mrs. Whittaker: "How are you Edith, dear."

Miss Ada Da Costa said: I have been practising as a lady doctor for seven years. I have passed the Madras examination, and have a license to practise. The first time I ever saw Mrs. Whittaker was at Dr. Hehir's house, on the 2nd December, about 7 in the evening. At Dr. Hehir's I examined some specimens of blood and took notes.

Dr. Hehir was examining the blood with a microscope, and I was taking notes. Mrs. Whittaker stayed for about half-an-hour on that occasion.

Mr. B. D. Joshi, the next witness, said: I held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Whittaker on the 16th. I received some information that the body of the person about whose death there was some suspicion was in my jurisdiction. I recorded the inquest proceedings and produce it.

Mr. Daly objected to the inquest proceedings going in. He said that he intimated at the beginning that he intended to object to the proceedings going in. He did not for a moment dispute that the document was not a genuine one, but the proper formalities of taking the evidence was not observed. The court said that if the whole proceedings were presumed to be irregular, then the swearing of the witness was irregular.—Mr. Lowndes said his learned friend must call evidence at this moment to show the record was inadmissible. He preferred the case to go on without an adjournment to decide the question, for, as the evidence went on, he would probably have to add a fresh charge against another person. Mr. Daly said nobody yet knew under what circumstances the inquest was held which affected the question of jurisdiction. He did not mind the proceedings being put in, but only if the court conceded the point that it could go out, if it had been proved that they were irregular. Mr. Lowndes said that if the record was once put in, it could not be removed from the file, and that was why he gave the other side an opportunity at once to make its objections, and quoted Starling's new edition of Criminal Law, page 229. After some further agreement on the propriety of jurisdiction in the inquest productions, the court adjourned for lunch.

On re-assembling at 3 p.m., Mr. Lowndes said that he knew absolutely nothing what action the Residency had in this matter. It was open to the defence to call anybody material to the interests in this case. At this stage of the proceedings, it would really be unnecessary to go into the question of jurisdiction. The position of affairs was absolutely in the dark. Mr. Daly said that was exactly the point he wanted to clear up.

Surgeon-Captain Symons was next re-called, and said in reply to Mr. Lowndes:—It was my opinion from what I observed at the *post-mortem* examination that Mrs. Whittaker had recently been pregnant. In my opinion there was no necessity to hold a microscopic examination.

Mr. Daly asked for permission to call the Reverend Mr. Samuel Henry Johnstone, Chaplain of St. George's Church, Chadarghaut, on the question of jurisdiction.

Witness said: I remember that Mrs. Whittaker was buried at about 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th December, on which date accused wrote me a letter.

Did you get a letter from Dr. Hehir, dated 17th December?—Yes. Mr. Templeton sent me a printed form, which was enclosed with the first letter. I got a further letter on the 21st December from Dr. Hehir, enclosing a death-certificate, stating that the cause of death was tetanus following an abortion.

Did Mr. F. L. Crawford come and see you about this matter?—He did. He said he had an order from the court that the body should be exhumed. He did not show me any order. I gave the order to the sexton to disinter the body. I dont know exactly what time the disinterment took place, it was bout 4 p.m. I think. I don't think he mentioned whether the order was from Mr. Joshi or from the court. I have never had the practice of disinterment before.

In what juris diction is your church?—The church, is in the Residency jurisdiction, but the country is in Moglai, and the place where the body was interred was Moglai.

Mr. Lowndes did not propose to cross-examine the witness, Mr. Joshi was also re-called on the matter of jurisdiction. He said in reply to Mr. Daly he was district magistrate of the Residency Bazaars.

Does your jurisdiction extend to the cemetery now in use where the deceased was buried?—I am not in a position to say where the deceased was buried.

Mr. Daly: It was very careful of you.

Did you start an enquiry on the 18 December, in consequence of Mrs. Whittaker's death?—I did address the Residency Surgeon, and told him to hold a *post-mortem* inquiry before holding the proceedings. That was in consequence of information I had received. I did not receive any previous verbal information on the subject. When the *post-mortem* examination was going on, I was outside the room. Mr. Ramchunder Pillay asked me that a doctor on behalf of the friends of the deceased might be present to take part in or watch the *post-mortem*.

Were you informed that two gentlemen were coming for that purpose. Mr. Lowndes objected to the question, but his Honour overruled the objection?—Mr. Ramchunder Pillay did not come to me direct, but went to Dr. Lawrie, who referred him to me at the court, and I said let them make a formal application, and I will pass an order. Then, I also remember addressing Mr. Battenburg to quote chapter and verse, and then there would be no difficulty. No formal application was ever made. I began my enquiry on the 18th.

This gentleman, who was accused, was not present at the enquiry, was he?—No, except at his own examination. Mr. Battenburg, who came on behalf of accused, came in, but he was asked to retire. On one occasion Mr. and Mrs. Templeton did come in. I gave Mr. Battenburg to understand that this enquiry was held *in camera*.

Why was that enquiry held *in camera*, Mr. Joshi?—At the request of witness, and I exercised my discretion, having regard to the enquiry under section 352, Criminal Procedure Code. One of the witnesses who asked me to keep the enquiry private was Dr. Lawrie, as we saw some representative of the press was present.

You have jurisdiction all over Hyderabad?—If the body is brought into my jurisdiction and there is some suspicion as to cause of death, I hold I have some jurisdiction to enquire into the cause of death.

You have no jurisdiction over European British subjects, have you?—Not to try them.

Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent, Residency Bazaars Police, the next witness mentioned, was asked by Mr. Daly to leave the court, while counsel argued that his object in wanting to question Mr. Crawford was to establish or refute the question of jurisdiction. If it was proved that Mr. Joshi had no jurisdiction by holding the highest proceedings, then the whole proceedings of the inquest proceedings would be irregular owing to his having no jurisdiction over the place where Mrs. Whittaker's body was interred. Further argument on the question was maintained till the court adjourned till the following day.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited from all classes of the community throughout the Presidency. The Bank of Bombay has kindly undertaken to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for the same. A complete list of all subscribers will appear once a week.

G. COTTON,
For Self and co-Secretaries.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

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Mr Hurmooch Soonjeemul	25
Mr Rustomjee Muncherjee Kooka	25
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Mr J J Desai	20
Mr Puroshaw B R Mody	20
Mr N J Abrahan	20
Mr Dalah Manchund	20
Mr Joseph Moyer	15
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Total Rs.	77,918

THE date of the annual relief of the Chitral garrison will depend upon the snowfall of the next few weeks. Within the last ten days there has been heavy snow in Western Himalaya region, but we have not yet heard what the fall has been in the hill country to the north of Dir. The Lowarai Pass must be still open for postal-runners, as letters dated January 3rd reached Allahabad in seven days. The spring snowfall may possibly be late, in which case it would be inadvisable to move troops up the Malakand Chitral Road before May.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road London, England."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL STEDMAN, commanding in Burma, leaves Fort Stedman, this week, for Saikaw and Kengtung, where he is due on the 5th February. He returns to Rangoon on the 14th March.

THERE were in Bengal on the 9th instant 135,528 persons on relief works and 24,614 on gratuitous relief, the numbers for the previous week being 86,898 and 13,593. Of these nearly 83,000 are in Champaran district.

THE Lahore paper reports that the re-action of the late grain gambling has already begun. A few months ago, when bogus rates were in vogue, the bichak or stock sales were twelve annas to a rupee above the actual selling price of the retail bargains: now the stock grain or wholesale bargains are made in some districts a few annas below the actual selling rate of the bazaar. Those, therefore, who bought lately at the high prices will almost certainly lose upon the deal.

THE s. s. Eredan, with the Governor of the French Settlements in India on board, has gone ashore at Mud Point.

THE Burma Government steamer Rob Roy struck a rock at Mitchener above Bhamo a few days ago, and sank immediately. She cost Rs. 29,000, and was one of the side paddle wheelers. A native serang was in charge of her. A Rangoon paper says:—"This is the fourth steamer belonging to the Local Government which has been unfortunate within the last few months. The Irrawaddy is high and dry; the Tammu is a wreck, and a complete one too; the Paleik is under water, and now poor little Rob Roy lies with her port side only visible above the treacherous waters."

IN the Kashmir Hills very heavy snow has fallen, and the passes are deeply covered. It is satisfactory to learn that the telegraph line to Gilgit has so far, worked without any interruptions, messages being transmitted as quickly as in the fair season. The damages due to avalanches will come latter, of course, when the spring thaw sets in, but the wire is so well aligned that the breakages this year should not be serious.

BEFORE the Magistrate of the Northern Division, Calcutta, Messrs. Ansar and Herford, of London, through their constituted attorney Mr. N. C. Jellico, instituted proceedings against several native shopkeepers for having in their possession and selling spurious brands of De. Jong's Cod Liver oil, labelled and wrapped in the same way as the genuine article. Mr. Jellico, acting on behalf of Messrs. Howard and Sons of London, also instituted proceedings against the same accused for having in their possession and selling a spurious brand of sulphate of quinine as Howard and Son's. The stock-in-trade of the defendants was sezed by Superintendent Merriman, and on the application of Mr. Manuel, who appeared to prosecute, the case was adjourned to February 1st, so as to give the prosecution time to have the goods which were seized subjected to chemical analysis.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL GORE, Principal Medical Officer, H. M. Forces in India, accompanied by Surgeon-Major Shearer, 27th Bengal Infantry, arrived at Delhi, on Monday, 11th instant, on inspection duty, visited Cawnpore, 13th, Allahabad 14th, Dinapore 15th, and returns to Army Headquarters, Calcutta, on Monday next.

THE renewal of the girders on the bridges of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—a point about which, it may be remembered, there was a somewhat heated discussion a few years back—is now being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. General Dickens announced at the last meeting of the Company that the work would probably be completed in 2 1-2 years' time.

THE German

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Sweeton, Lt-Col, 24th Bo I, on leave, from Mhow.

JANUARY 15.

Searle, Capt, Bo, 14th Bo I, on leave, from England.
Greenstreet, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Powys, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Oxford L I, from leave, to Bareilly.
Rathay, Lt, Punjab, 45th Sikhs, from leave, to Malakhand.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th January 1897.

1. Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut. Penny; next for duty Lieut. Robertson.
Orderly Sergeants for the week. No 1 Company—Corpl. Traylen; next for duty Sergt. Hyde. No. 2 Company—Sergt. Coates; next for duty Sergt. Moffatt.
2. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday next, at 5-45 p.m.
3. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, on Wednesday and Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.
4. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Friday next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay times) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
5. The Corps will parade on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.
Dress—Drill Order, without Arms. Putties to be worn.
The launch will leave the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 o'clock as possible.
Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Launch to be carried. Dress—Drill Order without Arms. Putties to be worn.
6. The competition for the Carter Cup (Inter Sub-divisonal Carbine Competition) will take place on the morning of the 31st January and two other mornings, dates to be published hereafter. Nos. 1 who wish to avail themselves of the 1st date are requested to notify the same to the Head-quarter Office.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th January, 1897.

1. The Drills &c. for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—To-day (Monday) the 18th inst., at 5-15 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head Quarters.
(2) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 18th instant, and Thursday the 21st instant.
(3) Cathedral High School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 19th instant and Thursday the 21st instant.
(4. Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.
(5) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant.
(6) St. Peter's School, Mazagon.—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 19th instant and Friday the 22nd instant.
(7) Indo-British Institution.—At 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant.
(8) There will be Company drill for "B" Company in the J. J. Hospital compound at 5 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant. All members are requested to attend.
(9) There will be drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(10) Gymkhana end of the parade Ground at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 23rd instant, for Commanding Officer's Parade.
2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Cyclist Section and attached to "C" Company:—No. 4134 Cyclist V. C. Martin and No. 4135 Cyclist J. F. Lennehy.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 a.m. on Tuesday the 19th instant.
Dress.—Drill order, viz:—Khaki, white helmets and Jack boots.
2. Mr. C. St. Goar having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 14th instant and posted to "B" Troop.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

605-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.
607-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.
605-96—Framjee M and M—Miriambi vs Ashabai and others.
610-96—Matubhai and J—Charles Agnew Turner and others vs Sha Gandabhai Govindjee.
Defended New Long Causes.
606-96—Framjee M and M—Doongersey Ludha and others vs Ganpat Napoo and others—Chalk W and S, and Wadia and G.
605-96—Janardhan and A—Framjee Muncherjee Madon vs Ramjee Mooljee and others—K J Mantri.
450-25768-95—Brown and M—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk W and S.
451-25769-96—Brown and M for pauper—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk W and S.
Postponed Long Causes.
297-94—Framji M and M—Hajee Ebrahim bin Aly Salam vs Sir Albert Abdoola David Sasson and others—Brown and M.
448-94—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Hajee Ebrahim bin Ally Salem—Framjee M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

50-96—Thakordas D and C—Rehemubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Maushuklal D and J—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

8-96—Nanu and H—Hoosabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless and others vs Perozbai widow—Bicknell M and M.
5-96—Balkrishna V N K—Trishovan Virchand vs Hansraj Savchand—Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

203-94—Brown and M—Rampurtab Manalal and others vs Goverdhandas Balmakund and others—Tyabji D and Co.
320-95—Edgelow and G—Manekchand Capurchand vs Buldevdas Mohokunchand and others—Pestonji R and K
490-96—Sorabji and J (for pauper)—Shaik Malang alias Abdur Rehiman bin Fakir Mahomed and another vs Nathoo Heera—In person.
472-95—Payne, G and S—Mahomedalli Hyderally Chinai vs Mahomedally Abdul Kadur and others—Pestonji R and K and Edgelow and G.
502-92—Payne, G and S—Bhootajee Meghajee and others vs Rajajee Tulsajee and another—Balkrishna V N K.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

FOR LONDON.

Venus s—64 bales cow hides, S Dharamsee; 16 bales hides, H Jamall; 50 cwt gum, K Sherif and Co; 50 cwt gum, A Khimjee; 6 cases peacock feathers, J M Rehimtoola; 90 cwt indigo, M Hemeitram; 200 cwt olibanum, A Chagiani and Co; 75 cwt gum, N Meanee; 50 cwt olibanum, J Malsee; 120 cwt coir yarn, V Vasodew.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—25 bales wool, and 30 bales hides, H O H Hassum; 11 bales wool, R Pritamdas; 100 bales cotton fly, 150 bales twist waste, and 750 bales gunny cuttings, Pragjee Hirjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—2,000 cwt mus[illegible], Reid Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Venus s—440 bales cotton, A Biascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 150 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 100 bales cotton, Velkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay s—1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim; 50 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co.
Maria Valerie s—500 bales cotton, Garidum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay s—300 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—12 cwt genda horns, 2 cwt ivory and 88 cwt khismis, C Ebrahim; 88 cwt khismis, 10 cwt sharkfins, 6 cwt peacock feathers and 39 cwt raisins, N Meanee; 46 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Bombay s—50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.
Maria Valerie s—200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—211 cwt raisins, Yick Long and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Wardha s—739 bales cotton, P E Guzdar.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Valerie s—110 bales twist, Tata and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Rohilla s—300 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Tender Feet;

Hot Feet, Tired Feet Instantly Relieved by Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
USE
Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Consist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NARROW ESCAPE OF A GENERAL'S DAUGHTER.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SHAW, the well-known Indian veteran, whose daughter had so narrow an escape of death, has been interviewed by the *Hampshire Independent*.

Lieut.-General Shaw.

General Shaw was living at a vicarage in the Isle of Wight. The house is the model of a haven of rest. Enclosed in its own grounds, it rests beneath the shadow of the village church. In the trees were nests of sweet songsters, who are never disturbed. The General would be recognised as a soldier at once. His manly, upright bearing, his smile, his pleasant voice—all told you that you stood in the presence of one of Nature's gentlemen.

"I explained to the General" (the reporter continues) "that I desired, with his consent, to obtain some explanation as to the narrow escape of his daughter.

"At that he brightened visibly. 'You must know,' he said, 'I'm just a bit of an enthusiast on this point; but the tale is very short. Nearly two years ago my daughter—the one you referred to—came home from India, and when I joined her in London I found her ill in bed. She had rheumatic and neuralgic pains: she was perfectly bloodless, listless, and in a generally weak and prostrate condition. We called in a doctor, and I am bound to say that he succeeded in getting her out of bed; but she was still absolutely colourless, was in great wretchedness, and suffering from what I should call anæmia or bloodlessness. She had a kind of fever, nervous headache, and other pains. Well, we went to the Isle of Wight, and there I first heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My daughter used the first box, and they had a marvellous effect upon her. She regained her colour; she lost her pains, and became altogether different; and after she had been taking them some time she came in one day after her walk and said to me 'Why, father, I feel quite a glow through me.' She went on taking the Pills, and I am glad to tell you that she recovered completely. I recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all with whom I came in contact, and all who took them derived great benefit therefrom. I myself, when I have heard of people being ill, have taken them or sent them some of these Pills.'

"'With what result?' I asked.

"'Well,' was the reply, 'my daughter's recovery was due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People without a doubt. Their effects were marvellous, and I did not speak without first ascertaining the facts I have had a great deal to do with medical men in this country and in India, and they laugh at the idea that patent medicines cure any disease. But I have given you this case, and that I know; I won't deal with any beyond my own personal experience and knowledge, further than to say that the results have been satisfactory.'

"'Then I may say, General, that your daughter's recovery was due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?'

"'Decidedly,' replied the General, 'and, as I said, I have heard of other cases of a similar character, but into them I will not go, as I prefer only to tell you what I *know* to be true from my own personal observation.'"

EIGHTEEN MONTHS AFTER.

It may be interesting, and is certainly important to record that this remarkable cure proved permanent. The events described in the above interview occurred a year and a half ago. Miss Shaw has been personally visited at her father's house in St. Leonards, within the last few days, and remains in robust and perfect health.

The cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are *permanent*. They are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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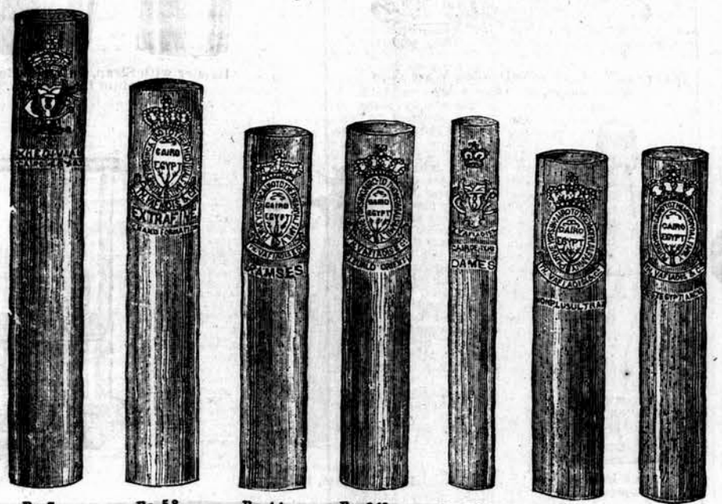

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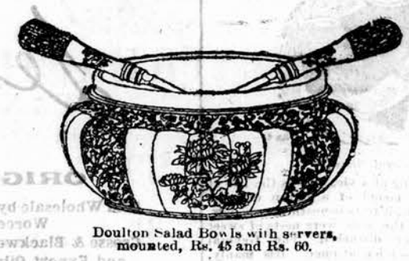

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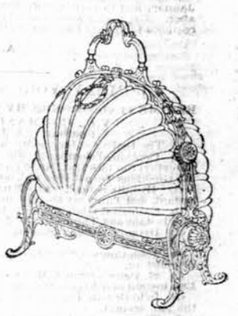

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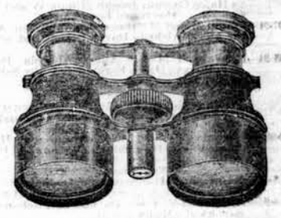

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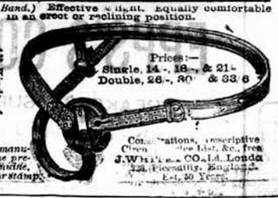

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